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CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Further on Warsaw Pact Meeting in Prague 1
Strougal Speaks at Dinner *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 1
Hungarian Minister on Meeting *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Oct]* 2
Orzechowski Discusses Proposals *[PAP]* 4
Polish CSCE Delegate Discusses Visa Policy *[PAP]* 4
BRIEFS 4
CEMA Biotechnology Session 4

BULGARIA

Speeches Commemorate GOSR Anniversary 5
Zhivkov Speech *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Nov]* 5
USSR Envoy Speaks *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Nov]* 9
Tax Concessions for Foreign Investors 11
Zhivkov Meets Foreign Press Representatives 11
Leaders' Public Appearances 25-31 Oct 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak on GOSR For Soviet Monthly *[RUDE PRAVO 24 Oct]* 13
FRG's Kohl To Visit CSSR in January *[Hamburg DPA]* 17
GDR Party Official Ends Visit 30 Oct 17
Chnoupek Receives Poland's Orzechowski *[PAP]* 17
Polish, Romanian Foreign Ministers Depart 17
Honecker Greets Husak on Return From Romania *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Oct]* 17
CSSR, Cuba Sign Trade, Agricultural Protocols 18
Bilak Speaks at Lenin Monument Ceremony 18
PCF Paper Interviews RUDE PRAVO Chief Editor *[Paris L'HUMANITE 20 Oct]* 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PLO's Al-Wazir Arrives in Berlin 20
USSR Envoy on Bilateral Relations *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct-1 Nov]* 20
German-Soviet Friendship Society Meets *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Oct]* 22
Honecker Visit to Romania Viewed *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct-1 Nov]* 22
Honecker Message to Romania's Ceausescu *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Oct]* 24
W. Berlin Discussion on Territory Exchange *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct-1 Nov]* 24
SED, SPD Discuss Developing Countries *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct-1 Nov]* 24
SED's Dohlus Receives BCP Study Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Oct]* 25
Honecker Greets CPC's Zhao on Election 25
Swedish Premier Replies to Honecker, Husak *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct]* 25
Eberlein Visits Magdeburg Computer Center *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Oct-1 Nov]* 26

HUNGARY

Kadar Lays Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum 27
Grosz, USSR's Lukhonin Open Nuclear Plant 27
Lukhonin Leaves Budapest 27
Pact Armed Forces Chief Concludes Visit 27
Editorial Evaluates Summit Prospects *[Zalai in NEPSZABADSAG 26 Oct]* 27
Greek-Hungarian Transport Accord Concluded *[Athens ATHENS NEWS 31 Oct]* 28
Kovacs Holds Talks in Paris on Visas 28

PRC Water Affairs Experts Pay Visit *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Oct]* 29
Horn, Austrian Counterpart Confer 30 Oct *[MAGYAR NEMZET 31 Oct]* 29
MSZMP's Havasi Visits UK 27-30 Oct 29
Officials Leave for Moscow GOSR Celebration 29
Gaspar Departs 29
Hamori Departs 30
Apro Departs 30
Lenard Pal Hails GOSR at Book Fair 30
Marjai Addresses Hungary-USSR Amity Society 30
Csehak, Lukacs Attend Soviet Film Festival 31
Grosz Cited on Impact of Economic Reforms *[Pierot in Paris L'HUMANITE 24 Oct]* 31
Marothy Comments on Debate over 1988 Plan 32
Daily Assesses Trends in Securities Market *[Lakatos in MAGYAR HIRLAP 28 Oct]* 32
Science-Technology Federation Sets Program 33
Lazar Visits Instrument Factory 33
Presidential Council Approves Activities 33
New Passport, Travel Regulations Discussed 34

POLAND

U.S.-USSR Summit Offers 'New Hopes for 1988' *[Slomkowski in TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Oct]* 35
Hungary's Grosz Gives Press Conference *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 29 Oct]* 35
Naval Ships To Visit Tallin 1-5 Nov 36
Soviet Ambassador Brovikov Interviewed 36
Danish Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit 37
Arrives 2 Nov 37
Talks With Orzechowski 37
Gwiazda, Cuban Official Discuss Sugar 38
Economic Cooperation Secretary Appointed 38
PZPR's Glowczyk Addresses Amadora Rally *[Lisbon AVANTE 22 Oct]* 38
Economic Official Interviewed on Reform *[GAZETA ROBOTNICZA 1 Oct]* 40
Cypryniak Discusses Upcoming Referendum *[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Oct]* 41
OPZZ on Hardships of Economic Reform *[TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Oct]* 42
Agriculture Minister Interview on Reform Aims *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 28 Oct]* 43
Government Presidium on Economic Measures 44
Barcikowski Receives Ecumenical Group 44
Maritime Commission Chief's Address on Tasks *[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Nov]* 45
Leaders' Public Appearances 21-27 Oct 45
BRIEFS 45
Political Talks With Portugal 45

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Cables CPC's Zhao Ziyang 46
Ceausescu Speech to WFTU Session *[SCINTEIA 31 Oct]* 46
Ceausescu Receives Hungarian TU Chief Gaspar 48
Dinca, Andrei Recieve Italian Delegation 48
Pacoste Delivers Report at GNA Session *[SCINTEIA 31 Oct]* 48
Leaders' Public Appearances 24-31 Oct 50

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Comments on Superpower Summit 51
Economic Cooperation Talks Held in Libya 51
Press Conference on Romanian Power Use Held 51
General Mirkovic Leaves for Visit to Poland 52
Hasani, Others See Off Krunic to Moscow 52
FEC Delegates Raise Questions on Waldheim *[Matic and Kaljevic in POLITIKA 2 Oct]* 52
Novi Sad Students End Protest 52
Labor Officials Fired; Position Abuse Cited 53
Vidic Denies Exercising 'Personal Power' *[BORBA 24-25 Oct]* 53

LCY's Setinc on Causes of Kosovo Problems 53
Mamula Addresses Human Relations Conference 54
Rijeka Official Resigns Over Agrokomerc 54
Ljubicic Attends Serbian Presidency Session 54
Kosovo To Dismiss Incompetent Cadres 54
Slovene LC Presidium Discusses Kosovo 55
BORBA Decries Media 'Distortion of Facts' *[Radevic, 16 Oct]* 55
LCY's Lolic Criticizes Kosovo Reportage 56
Satellite Television Council Meets 29 Oct 56
Western Macedonia Holding Defense Exercises 57

Further on Warsaw Pact Meeting in Prague

Strougal Speaks at Dinner

AU021701 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 6

[From the speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a dinner for ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague on 29 October]

[Text] The time we live in is literally loaded with international events that attract the attention of the world. Issues of peace, peaceful coexistence, and cooperation among nations with different social systems, issues of disarmament and various international negotiations have not abandoned their prominent position in the inexhaustible current of life and information. In this way, international politics are becoming the fundamental affair of broad masses. This, too, is a new phenomenon of our time. We have no doubt that the world will understand the results of your meeting in this way.

I have the honor to greet you in autumn-colored Prague on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, its general secretary and CSSR president, as well as on behalf of the Federal Government. There is no doubt that you have done a good piece of work as is the tradition of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact States, one of the decisive helpers of the Political Consultative Committee. The important thing now will be to implement the conclusions of your deliberations in the interest of strengthening further our community's unity and the ability to act, in the interest of an even more intensive struggle for peace, disarmament, and international security. These are not only our intrinsic wishes, but also our historical responsibility to the nations of our countries, to all mankind.

You arrived in the capital of Czechoslovakia on the eve of an anniversary of the most important event of the 20th century—on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on the eve of the holiday of all working people, of true revolutionaries and democrats of our epoch. Permit me, certainly on your behalf too, to wish all the best to the Soviet Communists, to the people of the great country of Lenin. It is his historical merit that he initiated the new epoch in the development of mankind, that he ignited the flame of hope for all the oppressed and humiliated of this world.

It is certainly symbolic that we mark the day of memorable October on the march, working intensely, with determined endeavor for a creative upsurge in Leninism. The revolutionary processes of "perestroyka" and "glasnost," which we are determined to pursue, are the best evidence of the lasting topicality and inspiring force of the ideas of the 7th November Revolution. Therefore "we regard the innovatory course of the Soviet Communists," as Comrade Gustav Husak said, "to be a fundamental contribution of international significance when it comes to resolving theoretical and practical questions of socialist construction, when it comes to enhancing the attractiveness and influence of socialism in the world."

In this connection, esteemed Comrades, I would like to assure you that the strategic decision of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the acceleration of our society's social and economic development is the alpha and omega of our policy. We know that this will require radical restructuring of all spheres of our life. However, we will take this and no other road, because such is the interest and aspiration of our people and such, also, is the requirement of social progress, which has no other alternative.

For this reason we are convinced proponents of the collective concept of the international division of labor and fundamental restructuring of the CEMA mechanism in the interest of achieving a new quality of economic development and life in all fraternal countries and society as a whole. In this we are trying to look over the horizon into the third millenium. Even if we—to tell the truth—cannot quite do it in the new manner yet, we know for sure that the old way will no longer do.

The socialist community, including its international institutions, has entered a complex and important crossroad. We realize well where we are backward, where we are trailing behind, what we are lacking. However, we are not quite so well prepared for the unusually increased demands and difficulties of the stage that must be characterized by an atmosphere in which more democracy will also yield us more socialism. At the same time we cannot do without more efficient cooperation of parties, states, and governments, when our—until now more than once verbal mutuality—will have to be to a greater degree transformed into a united action.

We are also fully aware of the international political aspects of our endeavor. The new degree of social and economic development of the socialist countries will necessarily show in their overall weight and authority in the world, in the struggle for peace, in the solution of all further global problems of the present.

We have met in Prague at a time when, thanks above all to the foreign political activity of the Soviet Union, a number of initial steps have been successful, steps leading to the assertion of the philosophy of the new political thinking on a united European home, on a common home on the indivisible blue planet.

The composite concept of projects of universal disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, which was made concrete by new Soviet constructive proposals last week, has also become an inspiration for your work here in Prague and for developing the military doctrine of the states of the Warsaw Pact Organization. At its latest sessions, this organization too contributed stimulating proposals for disarmament in conventional and chemical weapons. Much has already been done in clarifying the equation of the security of interdependent world,

which puts much greater emphasis on the solution of global as well as regional military-political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian problems.

Enumerating here all the initiatives of our political and defense alliance and of the individual allied countries, including projects which Czechoslovakia together with the GDR proposed to the FRG in the matter of zones without nuclear and chemical weapons, would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. All these, individually and all together, are proposals that vitally concern us because destiny has made us live in one of the most exposed places in central Europe, which almost none of the continental wars bypassed.

Therefore we greatly rejoice over every positive step which is made, for example, in Soviet-American relations, including the possible summit meeting. We regard the agreement on the double-zero solution, which must become a binding treaty in order to diminish the stockpiles of weapons on which Europe goes to sleep, to be very valuable. Of course, we are not under the illusion that this would put an end to militarism, old-new doctrines and dogmas, regional conflicts and thus the danger of global confrontation. We realize that the "Star Wars" program continues, that some American politicians continue to swear by it. It is obvious that each step toward disarmament is important, that it is a boost for the peace movement in the world and enlarges the hope that common sense will prevail in the end.

At the close of my speech, I deem it necessary once again to express our Communist Party's and the CSSR Government's firm and lasting determination not to change anything in their policy of alliance and strengthening the unity of the fraternal countries. This policy is the best shield when strengthening Czechoslovakia's security. I want to assure you that the state and the people who chose the socialist road of their own will and who are determined to consistently and boldly pursue it, are prepared to continue defending the western border of the Warsaw Pact alliance.

The Prague meeting is a distinct contribution to the cooperation of the Warsaw Pact states when asserting realism in international relations, a step in the continuing struggle for disarmament, for the consolidation of world peace and security.

Hungarian Minister on Meeting

AU030848 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Oct 87 p 2

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity by Correspondent Sz.J.: "Deputy Foreign Minister on the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Meeting—A More Substantial Foreign Policy Cooperation"—date and place not given]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity, who, as a member of the Hungarian delegation, participated in the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee in Prague on 29 October, gave an interview to *Magyar Hirlap* about the meeting, some topical issues of the international situation, and about foreign policy cooperation between socialist countries.

[Sz.J.] Please sum up for us how the Warsaw Pact's Foreign Ministers Committee evaluates the current international situation.

[Barity] Justified optimism and confident expectations permeate our evaluation of the current international situation and our opinion about the political atmosphere on our continent. Changes in a favorable direction have emerged in world politics lately. The beneficial effects of these changes are already felt in many areas, and the political atmosphere in Europe has also improved. Along with promising processes, however, certain elements of tension, manifestations of the policy of force, and dangers inherent in crisis focal points of crisis are still making their influence felt. Our main conclusion is that there are real opportunities for consolidating and deepening the favorable international processes.

We regard it as an event of fundamental importance that progress has been achieved in the most urgent issue of our age: nuclear disarmament. As a result of the steady Soviet-U.S. negotiations, the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles has come clearly within our reach.

We similarly support the constructive efforts made by the Soviet Union and aimed at reaching an agreement, as well as the Soviet effort to reach further radical agreements concerning nuclear disarmament. We acquainted ourselves with and agreed on the concepts that Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze took to Washington to conduct further negotiations. We hope that we will succeed in finalizing the missile agreement within a short time and set the time for a new Soviet-U.S. summit.

According to the evaluation of the Prague meeting, as a result of this extremely important step toward disarmament, our common position—according to which we should now re-evaluate our security policy, cooperation between states, and the need and possibilities for broad international cooperation aimed at solving the serious and universal problems facing mankind by means of a radically new way of thinking—can become even more genuine and realistic.

[Sz.J.] What will be the effect of the "double-zero option" on the situation in Europe and what tasks do the Warsaw Pact member countries regard as important in the coming period?

[Barity] It is too early to present a full picture of the effects of the "double-zero option," but we concluded that, through this agreement, a new political situation could emerge on our continent in many respects. In addition to the missile agreement, other conditions are also ripe for this. We have succeeded in renewing the

East-West dialogue in recent years, and relations between European countries with various social order have became more active. In the coming time, we are counting on further steps in the East-West dialogue aimed at strengthening concrete cooperation. I would sum up one important experience of the recent talks between the leaders and political and social institutions of the Warsaw Pact countries—including Hungary—and of the Western European countries as follows: interdependence, recognition of the continent's problems irrespective of social order, and the need for cooperation are also increasingly gaining ground in the thinking of responsible Western European politicians. This is a foundation on which we can build and, with joint efforts, can open a new page in the history of European political detente.

We also gained such experience, for example, during Premier Grosz' recent visit to the FRG. At the talks in Bonn the FRG leaders took a stand in favor of consolidating peace and security in Europe and developing cooperation between the countries of various continents. The Hungarian side regards favorably the role played by the FRG in strengthening East-West relations, and the contribution made by the FRG in working out the Soviet-U.S. missile agreement.

[Sz.J.] In addition to developing political cooperation, what other important tasks do the Warsaw Pact countries carry out concerning the security policy and disarmament in Europe?

[Barity] We are facing considerable tasks in this area too, and new possibilities can also emerge for advancement. It is the desire of the Warsaw Pact that, making use of the favorable political opportunities created by the "double-zero option," we should advance in consolidating the security of our continent and in working out genuine disarmament steps.

In the new situation, the importance of reducing the armed forces and conventional arms accumulated on our continent to the fore. In their Budapest Appeal in 1986, the Warsaw Pact member countries submitted a large-scale program to achieve this goal. In the framework of the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna, the Warsaw Pact and NATO representatives are conducting negotiations on the mandate of the European disarmament talks. The socialist countries advocate the start of these disarmament talks as soon as possible.

Until then, however, until we have succeeded in working out concrete agreements on reducing the level of military confrontation and European disarmament, what is needed is primarily to make sure that the eliminated nuclear weapons are not "compensated for" with new armament measures. If this were the case, not only would the disarmament prospects narrow down, but the above-mentioned political opportunities would also be forced in the background. Of course, there will be a need for a steady dialogue, considerable patience, understanding, consideration for each others' worries, and last but not least, for self-restraint in order to progress. There is political readiness for this on the part of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

[Sz.J.] How did the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee evaluate the activity of the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna, and what tasks did the socialist countries set themselves for the coming phase of the conference?

[Barity] As a whole, the activity carried out at the Vienna follow-up conference so far meets our expectations. We hope that the favorable developments in the international life will also have a positive effect on the activity of the Vienna conference, and we have succeeded in accelerating the formulation of agreements. We continue to strive to reach balanced and constructive results in Vienna, encompassing all areas of the Helsinki final document. I have already mentioned the security policy factors and working out the mandate for disarmament talks. We also consider it very important that the socialist countries contribute, with constructive behavior and initiatives, to the formulation of agreements concerning all areas of the so-called human dimensions. We want a constructive dialogue and results in discussing the 10 principles of the relations between states, and this also refers to the issue of human rights. In our opinion, the process of social and economic reorganization under way in the socialist countries can considerably contribute to reaching an agreement in this area, too. This, of course, also requires that the other side deal with this subject, proceeding from the realities. At the conference in Prague we confirmed our interest in organizing a conference on human rights and humanitarian issues in Moscow.

We want genuine progress and agreements in the economic field, too. With agreements achieved in this area, we could considerably promote the establishment of new and lasting forms of East-West economic cooperation based on mutual advantages, also by means of the Helsinki process.

[Sz.J.] What tasks do the foreign ministers see in developing cooperation within the Warsaw Pact?

[Barity] According to our common evaluation, foreign policy cooperation between the socialist countries has considerably accelerated in the last 2 years and has become more orderly and substantial. We are using new and more efficient forms of activity, and permanent organs have begun their activity. It is our common desire to further strengthen the harmony between the community's foreign policy goals and its practical activity and, to this end, to develop the mechanism and system of our cooperation. For our part, we firmly support this demand, and we have submitted several ideas at the meeting regarding this demand.

Orzechowski Discusses Proposals

LD310050 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 30 Oct 87

[By PAP correspondent Leszek Mazan]

[Text] Prague, Oct. 30—After the meeting of the committee of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers, chief of the Polish Foreign Ministry, Minister Marian Orzechowski met with a group of Polish journalists accredited here. He said, among other things:

"Breakthrough" was perhaps the most frequent word used during the Prague meeting because the liquidation of medium and shorter range missiles would be indeed—and I have no doubts it will be—a breakthrough in the hitherto disarmament negotiations.

The most important question raised at that meeting was what next. The significance of the liquidation of medium-range and theatre missiles does not alter the fact that they are only a small part of the world arsenals. One cannot confine oneself to only one step. Thus, while drawing a long-range programme for further disarmament activities participants in the conference totally agreed that in this situation the Jaruzelski Plan acquires special significance and an even greater topicality.

It is worth noting that none of the eastern or western governments has so far came out with a negative response to this proposal. Conversely, there is a universal, publicly displayed conviction that the plan contains very encouraging elements. Under the present political situation and in the context of the concrete achievements on the road to total disarmament, the Jaruzelski Plan has acquired a new, even greater dimension and rank. It has become more feasible and easier to accept by all the interested sides.

While making our answer to the question "what next," we allow in the question for the proposals of our leader, which has been fully confirmed by the outcome of the Prague talks. The ministers left the phase of accepting the plan's principles and entered the stage of supporting its materialization.

Polish CSCE Delegate Discusses Visa Policy

LD312044 Warsaw PAP in English 2102 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna, Oct. 30—Jerzy Nowak, the outgoing head of the Polish delegation to the Vienna CSCE meeting, today met with newsmen.

He drew attention to the unwillingness of Western states to liberalize their entry visa policies and to the frequently discriminatory treatment of Poles staying abroad with valid visas and sufficient amounts of money.

BRIEFS

CEMA Biotechnology Session

The third session of the Standing CEMA Commission For Cooperation in Biotechnologies ended with the signing of the final protocol in Prague on 29 October. Robert Sevcovic, CSSR deputy minister of agriculture and food, signed the protocol for the Czechoslovak side. [Summary] *[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 87 p 2 AU]*

Speeches Commemorate GOSR Anniversary

Zhivkov Speech

AU021111 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 87 pp 1,2

["Speech About October" read by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, "at the festive meeting on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Sofia on 31 October"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] Comrades, mankind is on the eve of a great holiday. We are marking the 70th anniversary of the day when the salvo of "Aurora" heralded the morning of the new communist era.

The world has been shaken repeatedly by powerful social movements and the constant striving of the people's masses for fraternity, freedom, and equality. It was in the name of these most noble goals, and for peace and bread that the Russian workers and peasants began their uprising.

The cause of October shines with its eternal light, which cannot be affected by time.

This was a social revolution of a new quality type. For days and months the rebellious people completed the most important historical deed—they destroyed forever the government of the exploiting classes and class oppression in their country and proceeded to establish the socialist social system.

The century-long supremacy of private property was eliminated from one sixth of the territory of the globe. The exploitation of man by man was liquidated and millions of people were saved from misery, illiteracy, injustice, and national oppression.

For us, October is the synonym of the USSR, the country turned by the revolution into a powerful industrial state and eternal focus of world culture.

The establishment of the USSR was the triumph of the Leninist national policy, and the Soviet people's socialist patriotism, and internationalism.

October is the shining confirmation of the scientific discovery of Marx and Engels about the liberating mission of the proletariat, and of Lenin's foresight of the development of the socialist revolution in the era of imperialism.

Deeply international in its essence, Leninism developed and elevated to a new level the revolutionary theory of Marxism as a a teaching, which constantly develops and enriches itself, and as a manual of revolutionary and practical action.

"Give us an organization of revolutionaries and we shall transform Russia!" These **prophetic words, voiced at the beginning of the century, became a reality.**

The revolutionary party created by Lenin, the glorious party of the Bolsheviks, reversed the development not only in Russia, but also fundamentally changed the whole of human history.

The greater the distance from this most remarkable event of the 20th century, the more comprehensive its influence on mankind's destiny, and the stronger and more impressive its eternal political, ideological, and moral potential.

Today we can only guess how the world would have looked had the first socialist breakthrough not taken place in underdeveloped Russia in October 1917.

The Great October gave an impetus for profound revolutionary transformations, which changed the political, social, and intellectual appearance of our planet. It inspired the millions and millions of the masses of oppressed classes and nations to revolutionary struggle and uprising. The past 70 years have confirmed Lenin's forecast that the Republic of the Soviets "will stand firm as the torch of international socialism..." (prolonged applause)

Soviet Russia became the beacon of the world-historical liberating cause of the workers' class and the support of all enslaved people and nations.

Revolutionary changes also took place in the organized struggle of the proletariat. Many workers' parties joined the road of the Russian Bolsheviks. The influence of the international communist movement grew and strengthened. The communist parties asserted themselves as consistent fighters for the defense of the working people's interests, democracy, and socialism.

The victory of the Russian workers and peasants was greeted with enthusiasm by all oppressed people as their own victory. The world was startled, moved, and enthralled by the heroism of the Northern Prometheus, as Khristo Smirnenski said at the time.

The support and defense of the Soviet state became an international cause. The powerful voice of the millions: "Hands off Soviet Russia!" resounded throughout the world. Representatives of many nations fought in the ranks of the Red Army.

The solidarity of the world proletariat and progressive mankind with the Soviet country—the first socialist country in the world—will remain inscribed forever in the annals of the nations' history of real fraternity. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades,

For us, October is the Soviet people's legendary act of heroism.

It is impossible to count the great deeds created by the Soviet people under the party leadership. It is impossible to count the tests and trials of the Soviet people.

However, the Soviet people defended the socialist social system both for themselves and for mankind.

Today we must address words of praise and respect for the heroism of the USSR in the epic struggle against Hitlerite fascism and the Japanese militarism in the Great Patriotic War.

This was the victory of the loyalty of the Soviet people to their socialist motherland, their unity around the Communist Party, and the Soviet man's unprecedented heroism and readiness for self-sacrifice both on the battlefield and behind the lines. (applause)

Thanks to the socialist system, the enthusiasm of the millions, and the skill of the scientists and specialists, a great industrial potential and powerful material-technical base were created within a short period of time, a fact that ensured the invincible power of the Soviet Army.

Today we pay due respect to the role of the anti-Hitlerite coalition in World War II, and the selfless struggle for national and social liberation, which engulfed many nations in Europe and Asia.

However, it was the people of the Soviet Union that made the decisive contribution to the defeat of the Hitlerite-fascist military machine. (tumultuous, prolonged applause) The greatest battles of World War II took place on Soviet soil. It was the USSR that suffered the greatest human casualties and heaviest material loss, yet it prevailed and triumphed. (prolonged applause)

The victory over fascism was also our common victory, the victory of the people's democratic revolution.

After World War II, **other countries also headed along the road of October. Socialism became a world system.** The new social system proved its vitality and the socialist states became the main force of peace and social progress.

The birth of the world socialist system was also the beginning of the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. The nations of dozens of liberate countries gained the chance to choose their own future by themselves.

The all-human struggle for democracy and progress was elevated to a new stage. Many international domestic institutions were created and the role of the United Nations was strengthened. Economic and cultural cooperation among the nations developed.

And if today the world is different, if it has been transformed, one must look for the roots of this change in the Great October Socialist Revolution. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, **the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Great October is a historic summit that reveals new prospects in the struggle to implement the ideals of socialism.**

We know very well that socialism is still not perfect and that it still has not fully fulfilled its possibilities. This is so not only because of objective difficulties, but also because of subjective mistakes, which in certain periods, caused serious deformations. We and the Soviet comrades now talk about this openly and draw lessons and conclusions in order to march forward.

We are convinced that the CPSU will also draw such conclusions during the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The main conclusion, about the need to qualitatively renew Soviet society, has already been drawn. It is incorporated in the new political course of the CPSU, which is dictated by the lessons of the past, the contemporary world realities, and the powerful needs of the future.

Restructuring is powerfully entering all areas of the Soviet society's life. It finds its expression in the great theoretical and practical activity of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. The premises and decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the January and June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenums are of historic significance. With their innovating spirit they traced the road toward the qualitative renewal of socialism in the USSR.

Restructuring adds new dynamics to socialism. It brings revolutionary thought and action, and revolutionary optimism and creativity to the forcefront.

Restructuring is a deep and irreversible process. It relies on the living creativity of the masses and on the comprehensive development of democracy and the people's self-management.

Restructuring increases the role and importance of the human personality and socialist humanism. As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum: "...Man and his real interests and motives are at the center of our economic policy and practice."

The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people warmly greet and support the restructuring, which has engulfed Soviet society, under the CPSU leadership. (prolonged applause)

We see in the restructuring the direct continuation of the immortal cause of October. We are deeply convinced that it will raise Soviet society to new heights and will make an invaluable contribution to solving the common tasks that face the fraternal socialist countries at the present crucial stage and to increasing the power and attractiveness of socialism.

Therefore, from the bottom of our hearts we wish the Soviet communists and the Soviet people complete success in this historic undertaking. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, the restructuring, which has an impact on all aspects of Soviet society, is of historic importance for the further development of the world.

Already with its first act, the Decree on Peace, the Soviet Government heralded the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. A deep and organic continuity connects the Decree on Peace and the comprehensive system of international security proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Loyal to the October spirit, the party of the Soviet Communists developed a new philosophy on change in international relations. This is a philosophy that reviews the issues of the world and peace from the viewpoint of the new realities, and first of all from the viewpoint of the existence of thermonuclear weapons.

Clausewitz said once that war is the continuation of politics by other means. This was correct, but the world has changed since then. Now thermonuclear war cannot be the continuation of politics. It could only bring the perdition of all nations.

The new political thinking is asserting itself under the changed conditions the international arena. This thinking is the deserved victory of common sense. People became aware of the need for such a change immediately after Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was reinforced during the period of the "Cold War," and conquered the minds of the scientists and political figures in recent years, when the insanity of the arms race became ever more obvious, and when space has also become a source of perdition not because of extraterrestrial invasions, but because of human inventions.

Today more than ever people of different and sometimes contradictory understandings, but unanimous in their evaluation of the fateful question: "to live or die?," are uniting in the struggle to prevent a third and last world war and save our planet, perhaps the only celestial body populated by living and thinking creatures.

Now we are thinking and acting in a new way, because we now base ourselves on the premise of mutual world dependence and the understanding that the cause of peace is the cause of all nations.

This concept is the result of the consistent efforts of the socialist countries and all democratic forces and movements in the world. However, the USSR, its present leadership, and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev personally have earned the greatest credit in this respect.

Now socialism is struggling for the consolidation and implementation of the main universal values of mankind, under the new conditions.

The efforts of the socialist countries are directed solely toward guaranteeing the right to live, work, and assert the human personality, the right to freedom and democracy, noninterference in the internal affairs of the countries and equal security for all, solving the urgent problems of mankind by joint efforts, and in general, toward constructing a world which guarantees each and all worthy conditions of living.

This allows us to put on the agenda the issue of creating a comprehensive system of international security and conduct a struggle to improve the world situation by means of **political dialogue.**

The new political approach aims at solving the global problems of mankind on the basis of a decisive democratization of international relations and developing mutually advantageous cooperation without restrictions and discrimination.

Today mankind faces problems that are vitally important for its existence. Those are the problems of feeding the world; the hopeless debts of most of the developing countries; the problems of the environment in which we live, the air we breathe, and the water we drink; and the problems of Mother Earth, given to the people once and for ever. Those are the problems of all mankind and they cannot be solved without the joint efforts of all countries and nations.

The new political approach means unity of word and deed.

The struggle to eliminate nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction has now entered the stage of real measures.

The agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States to sign an accord on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is an important breakthrough. For the first time two classes of nuclear missiles will be destroyed [unishtozheni] and the risk of a nuclear war will considerably decrease. This is the victory of political realism and the willingness and readiness for a sensible compromise while solving mankind's vital problems.

We know how many obstacles and difficulties had to be removed in this process. The new political thinking has not yet embraced the leading circles of the West. Influential forces continue to oppose the new tendencies of international life and adhere to obsolete ideas of guaranteeing peace and security.

This requires even greater efforts in our work to construct a more secure and peaceful world, and in the struggle for mankind's peaceful and happy future.

Comrades, **we all, the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people, are celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as our own holiday.**

We Bulgarians are happy that from the very first moment of its existence on Soviet soil October has existed also on Bulgarian soil. (prolonged applause) It has existed as an idea and an example in the consciousness and struggles of our workers' class, working peasants, and people's intelligentsia.

Some 70 years ago the Bulgarian "left-wing" socialists greeted the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution with enthusiasm and hope.

The October Revolution had a powerful influence on developing the class consciousness of the Bulgarian working people.

The party of the left-wing socialists unanimously adopted the name Bulgarian Communist Party, and together with the Bolshevik Party became one of founders of the Third Communist International. This was not an accidental step. Already, under Dimitur Blagoev, this party had consistently developed as a Marxist party, closely connected with the revolutionary workers movement.

The Vladaya Soldiers' Insurrection, defined by Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, as a reflection of the example of the Russian soldier masses, will remain forever in our memory.

The nationwide action to render fraternal assistance to the hunger-striken Russian peasants of the Volga Region, and render harmless the White Guard units, stationed in Bulgaria, will also live on.

The bloody September 1923, when our people, led by the party, rose up against fascism, in an attempt to follow Soviet Russia's example of establishing a government of workers and peasants, will also live on in world history.

Mastering the invaluable lessons of the October Revolution the BCP, led by Georgi Dimitrov, waged a decisive struggle to implement the innermost aspirations and longings of our people.

The USSR was a reliable support and eternal source of inspiration for the Bulgarian Communists and all those who participated in the struggle against capitalism and monarchist fascism. (applause)

It was with this conviction that the Bulgarian partisans joined the fight, and the arrested political prisoners behaved heroically during interrogation. It was with this conviction that the Bulgarian Communists and members of the Workers Youth Alliance faced the gallows and the firing squad, uttering the name of the Soviet Union. We steadily and firmly believed in the USSR and knew that its victory in the Great Patriotic War would also be the victory of our continuous struggle against capitalism and fascism. (applause)

The strong forces of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and all patriots were with us in the fire of this struggle. (applause)

September 1944 became our October. With the decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army, we destroyed the bourgeois system and carried out the Socialist Revolution, which became a continuation of the Great October under our country's conditions.

We began to construct socialism with the selfless assistance of the USSR. After the BCP Central Committee April Plenum, we naturally and logically began a decisive course toward a deep, comprehensive cooperation and coming together between Bulgaria and the USSR in the political, economic, and cultural areas.

Now, when our countries pose to themselves great new goals, friendship, comprehensive cooperation, and coming together in the same natural and logical manner are being elevated to a new qualitative level.

As the announcement on the recent working visit to the USSR reads, we are marching along a common road and we are implementing common tasks. This is the spirit of the agreements reached with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, during this visit. We are firmly convinced that their implementation will make Bulgarian-USSR friendship even stronger, bring our countries and nations even closer together, (prolonged applause), and more visibly reveal the international dimensions of our common movement forward.

As you know, we posed to ourselves the task of achieving a new state of socialism in Bulgaria by implementing a deep restructuring of all areas of social life. This task dictated the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the premises of the concept approved by the BCP Central Committee July Plenum. For us the main modern dimensions of socialist construction in Bulgaria are: the dynamic development of the production capacities on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution; renewing social relations through developing socialist democracy on the principle of self-management; creating even more favorable conditions of ever better satisfying the the

material, social, and intellectual needs of the personality; comprehensively developing and asserting man as a worker, creator, and consumer; asserting the socialist manner of life in the spirit of our communist ideals; and increasing the leading and guiding role of the party as the people's political vanguard.

The 13th BCP congress and the BCP Central Committee July Plenum, are crucial moments in our country's development. They affect the destiny of the country, the people, and every citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and can be implemented only with the willingness and energy of our country's millions of people.

We are facing great and strenuous work for practically implementing the concept of further constructing socialism in our country. We take under consideration the fact that this will be a continuous process, will be implemented in several stages and will last 10-15 years. Therefore, the principle of advance through stages and stages of advance is an important principle of our direct organizational and political activity of conducting restructuring.

The decisions and actions of the CPSU give a powerful impetus to our work.

The principled coincidence of the goals and directions of restructuring in Bulgaria and the USSR strengthens our determination to completely accomplish our revolutionary cause.

Inspired by the victorious banner of October, the socialist countries' peace-loving course, and the international struggle for peace we shall do everything possible for implementing this cause, in the name of our motherland's peaceful and happy development.(applause)

During the days of the remarkable anniversary the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirm again their readiness to be always in a united formation with their Soviet brothers under the banner of the Great October, in the name of world peace and socialism and mankind's future. (prolonged applause)

Long live for centuries the world-historical renewing cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution. (tumultuous applause)

Glory to the Leninist CPSU. (tumultuous and prolonged applause)

Glory to the great and invincible USSR—support of world peace, socialism, and progress! (tumultuous and prolonged applause)

Let the indestructible Bulgarian-USSR friendship, our common and dear achievement, support and inspiration, strengthen and develop! (tumultuous and prolonged applause)

Long live peace! (tumultuous and prolonged applause)

Long live communism! (tumultuous and prolonged applause)

USSR Envoy Speaks

AU021841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 87 p 6

[Speech by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, delivered at festive meeting on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution held on 31 October at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, I would like, above all, to express sincere gratitude for the brilliant and profound report you read, a report inspired by a feeling of communist support and solidarity with the revolutionary development of the Soviet country from 1917 up to the present.

Dear comrades and friends, time is passing and separating us further from the days of the October uprising. Nevertheless, each anniversary of the October revolution is an opportunity for new generations from all over the world to become aware of and to recognize the eternal meaning of the Great Socialist October Revolution, which was accomplished by the Russian Bolsheviks, headed by the brilliant Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

People in the Soviet Union are well aware of the enthusiasm which which Dimitur Blagoev, Georgi Dimitrov, and the Bulgarian left-wing socialists, as well as the working people in your country greeted the October revolution. Even today, how topical and to the point do the words sound that were pronounced by the founder of the BCP: "The proletarian revolution in Russia...is a tremendous source of experience and knowledge. The task of the communists in the proletarian revolution is not limited only to destroying the old system, but also to building a new, communist society."

Our country has covered a long path throughout the 70 years of its existence, but we have successfully accomplished the task of transforming our society on a new, socialist basis. The creation and upsurge of the first workers' and peasants' state are the result of the work and struggle of all generations of Soviet people. Today, as in the past, the indissoluble link between the epochs is visible and the strength of the succession of revolutionary traditions is obvious. The Great October Revolution continues to exist in the deeds accomplished in our country today.

This is the result of the infinite loyalty to the cause of revolution, the result of the selfless struggle and self-sacrifice of thousands of internationalists from many countries. Today, however, on this occasion and in this hall, we would like to stress the great contribution made

by our Bulgarian brothers, whose lives were linked with revolution, with the October struggle, with the most difficult steps accomplished by our country along the path of building socialism. The personal contribution of these people to the defense of the achievements of our revolution in creating the first state of working people in the world, their contribution to the development of international relations with the Soviet people deserves our profound and sincere gratitude.

Today I would like to recall the following episode:

In November 1917 V.I. Lenin talked to a Bulgarian revolutionary at the Smolniy who had participated in the October Revolution. His name was Sotir Petrov Cherkezov. In parting from him, Lenin shook his hand and said: "I congratulate you, Bulgarian comrade. It is with patriots like you that we will defeat the enemy and will be victorious, we shall win by all means!"

We truly endured the exceptionally hard civil war, and we also remained victorious in the battles against fascism.

Our Bulgarian friends fought in the Red Army, they were promoted to be officers and generals. They jumped with parachutes and landed from submarines, thus contributing to the defeat of monarcho-fascism in Bulgaria.

Along with them, the Bulgarian partisans waged a merciless struggle for the bright future of their motherland, and the underground party members fought in this struggle as well. These were the most outstanding representatives of the Bulgarian people, who were shot by the enemies at the garrison firing ground, who were tortured in prisons. Nevertheless, they pursued their struggle for the just cause, for the socialist revolution in Bulgaria that was accomplished in 1944,and this victory was their victory as well.

Comrades, the Great Socialist October Revolution accelerated the revolutionary changes throughout the world. Having nurtured fraternal feelings of comradeship between our two peoples throughout many centuries, we cordially welcomed the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which transformed our friendship into the goal and meaning of the state policy conducted by the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. With great care and interest, the Soviet country gave its assistance in the construction of socialism on Bulgarian territory. Following the September 1944 socialist revolution, thanks to the selfless efforts of the workers class, the peasants, and the intelligentsia of the communists and united agrarians, Bulgaria achieved historical successes in its development and became an economically developed and highly civilized state. The BCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, earned great credit in this respect.

Today we are highly satisfied that the BCP lives and struggles under the banner of the October Revolution.

The 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress newly confirmed the fraternal character of relations between our two parties, countries, and people, as well the close cooperation between them in all spheres.

The basic trends of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our two countries on the basis of scientific-technical progress were determined at the aforementioned congresses of our two parties.

At the January and June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, specific paths were determined for the implementation of this particular line of policy.

Our country has reached a turning point in restructuring today, the particular feature of which is the intensification of restructuring processes and the involvement of millions of working people in this initiative, as well as the overall expansion of socialist democracy. The tradition of the October Revolution and Lenin's lessons call for civil courage, for a businesslike approach, and competence. They challenge the intellectual and physical potential of our immense country. We must cope with the task requiring that Soviet society should be promoted to a new stage of development. There is no other way. This task can only be accomplished by our party which rallies all forces of society.

The Bulgarian Communists today are working perseveringly to implement the decisions adopted by the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee, which mapped out a program for the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, the success of the thorough changes in the political, economic and other structures of society on the basis of the principles of socialist self-management, changes that are either already being accomplished or are still being planned, are unthinkable without the leading and guiding role of the BCP as the people's political vanguard.

At the Moscow meeting, on the eve of the anniversary of the October Revolution, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made the following statement, inspired by particularly cordial feelings and pronounced with great authority: "The Soviet Union appreciates the fraternal friendship with Bulgaria as one of the most important achievements of our two peoples, and intends to pursue its efforts for the further consolidation and development of this friendship."

Comrades, the Great October Revolution, emphatically stressed the question of peace. In domestic and international affairs, our policy confirmed its vital strength and constructive spirit, since we always were and still are guided by the conviction that there is no other path toward international security and social progress apart from constructive labor and efforts for the benefit of man in our own country, and for the development of cooperation among all states throughout the world, based on equal rights.

The Soviet program for the total elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction for the period up to 2000 is well known in your country. You are familiar with the strategy adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress and with the concept developed at the congress about the establishment of an all-around security system, on the basis of which, the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other socialist states submitted a corresponding proposal to the United Nations. This concept has been specifically further developed since that time.

Today we are talking about the preparation of an agreement on Soviet-American medium- and shorter-range missiles that is already in its final stage and, as has become known, this agreement will be signed in December 1987 at a Soviet-American summit meeting. The search for methods and ways of limiting strategic, offensive armaments and of observing the Anti-Missile Defense Treaty will also be pursued. This confirms the correctness of the chosen path and the necessity for constructive new political thinking.

We highly appreciate Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and the coordination of actions on basic issues of contemporary international relations. The active efforts that Bulgaria devotes to the United Nations and your country's participation in the international dialogue at various level are well known in the Soviet Union, in the other socialist countries, in Europe, and on other continents. We support the Bulgarian foreign political initiatives that essentially contribute to establishing an atmosphere of mutual confidence, to halting the arms and armaments race, and to consolidating peace and security throughout the world.

We also welcome the essential contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the consolidation of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans. This is precisely why the Soviet Union shares Bulgaria's adherence to the cause of transforming the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. The Soviet Union will continue to work in close alliance with fraternal Bulgaria in international affairs.

At the end of my speech, I would like to wish all Bulgarian friends successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and new achievements in building socialism on Bulgarian territory.

Long live the indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

Tax Concessions for Foreign Investors

AU311659 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 31 Oct 87

["Concessions for Foreign Partners"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA)—In the conditions of radical economic reforms, commodity producers take foreign economic activity entirely into their own hands. They can choose their own partners and operate according to the best of their own interests.

Priority is now assigned to the establishment of direct, long-term production, technological and marketing contacts. This type of links has been regulated by Bulgarian legislative acts. The beginning was set by a special State Council decree in 1980, which made arrangements for joint industrial production and for the setting up of joint ventures with foreign share capital in this country.

The appropriate body of law was recently complemented by an ordinance on the economic activities of the self-managing economic organisations with foreign investment participation. Along with the privileges enjoyed commonly so far, an opportunity opens up now for the activity of joint ventures to be tax-exempt in the first three years of their existence. Another tax concession is provided after the third year: Only 20 percent of the profit is deducted, and when this profit is repatriated rather than reinvested, the extra tax is just 10 percent. The machines, the equipment and the materials involved in the production of goods earmarked for exports will be exempt from duties. The right to the free repatriation of the share of profits belonging to foreign partners is guaranteed.

The foreign investors' property rights and interests, including their industrial property rights, enjoy protection under Bulgarian law.

Zhivkov Meets Foreign Press Representatives

AU301723 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA)—Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received representatives of the principal periodicals of the fraternal communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries who are paying a visit here on the occasion of the anniversary of the *Rabotnichesko Delo* daily.

Mr Todor Zhivkov acquainted them with the course of all-round reconstruction mapped out by the 13th Congress of the BCP and the July plenum of the CC of the BCP for the further construction of Bulgaria as a highly advanced and civilized country. It was stressed that the innovation currently underway in Bulgarian society is in line with the profound socioeconomic changes in the Soviet Union.

The meeting stressed the important role of party journalism in raising social activity in the process of reconstruction.

Leaders' Public Appearances 25-31 Oct

AU011608 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA in English during the monitoring period from 25 to 31 October report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

A festive meeting was held in Sofia's Ivan Vazov Theater to mark the Day of Bulgarian Journalism and the annual day of *Rabotnichesko Delo*. The meeting was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Yordan Yotov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Oct 87).

Comrades Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev, and Vasil Tsanov received on 27 October the visiting delegation of the National Council of the Communist Party of India (Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 27 Oct 87).

A festive meeting to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution was held in Sofia on 31 October. Zhivkov delivered the main speech at the meeting, which was also attended by Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1458 GMT 31 Oct 87).

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, received on 28 October in Sofia USSR Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov (Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 28 Oct 87). Zhivkov also received on the same day in Sofia Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England (Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 28 Oct 87). In Sofia on 30 October, Zhivkov received visiting representatives of the central organs of the fraternal communist and workers parties (Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 30 Oct 87).

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on 27 October in Sofia Mohammad 'Ali Farmanbar, the new Iranian ambassador to Bulgaria (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 28 Oct 87 p 1). On 28 October, Atanasov received Soviet Deputy Premier Antonov (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 29 Oct 87 p 1). In Sofia on 28 October Atanasov received the visiting Iranian minister of roads and transport, Mohammad Seyyed Kya (Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Oct 87).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received on 27 October in Sofia a visiting delegation from the Hanoi City CPV Committee (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 28 Oct 87 p 8)

Milko Balev, member of Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended on 26 October a public meeting in Lovech to mark the birthday anniversary of sociologist Ivan Khadzhiyski (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 27 Oct 87 p 2).

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, departed from Sofia on 28 October for Prague for the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 29 Oct 87 p 2).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and National Assembly chairman, attended on 26 October in Sofia a public meeting to celebrate the opening of the Days of USSR Cinematography in Bulgaria (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Oct 87).

Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended on 27 October in Sofia the opening of an exhibition devoted to the October Revolution anniversary (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Oct 87).

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, on 26 October in Sofia took part in the opening meeting of the session of the Bulgarian-USSR Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Oct 87). On 28 October, he participated in the commission's closing meeting (Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 28 Oct 87).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, departed for Bucharest on 28 October at the head of a Bulgarian delegation to the 40th WFTU General Council session (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 29 Oct 87 p 6).

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended on 26 October in Sofia a reception at the Austrian Embassy to mark Austria's national holiday (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Oct 87).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of culture, science, and education, on 27 October in Paris met several UNESCO officials (Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 27 Oct 87).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 26 October in Lovech took part in a meeting of the oblast's aktiv on the occasion of the opening of the party education year. In Lovech on the same day Mikhaylov also attended the above commemorative meeting for Ivan Khadzhiyski. (Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian 27 Oct 87 p 2).

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a working group of the PZPR Central Committee on 29 October (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 87).

Husak on GOSR For Soviet Monthly

AU301321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 87 p 3

["The Epoch of October: Magnitude of Goals, Realism of Possibilities; Gustav Husak's Treatise on the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Periodical *Problems of Peace and Socialism*"; boldface passages as published]

[Text] In its November issue the periodical *Problems of Peace and Socialism* publishes a treatise by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president: The Epoch of October: Magnitude of Goals, Realism of Possibilities, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The history of our century, which is nearing its close, is filled with revolutionary events. The Great October Socialist Revolution has become the most important factor, causing profound and irreversible changes in the world. The 70 years since then show its historical significance in an ever clearer light. Its influence on mankind's destiny has not only not become exhausted, but is also always gaining strength.

The first victorious socialist revolution resolve class, economic, and political conflicts, which were exacerbated in an unprecedented way under imperialism. In the weakest component of the imperialist system—in Russia—there formed the best organized and theoretically best prepared vanguard of the proletariat—the Marxist-Leninist party, created and led by that genius thinker, politician, and revolutionary, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. As a consequence of these conditions, of the unity of objective and subjective factors, Russian workers heading popular massess, as Lenin said, had to "take upon themselves the whole burden of pioneers of the world struggle against imperialism..." (V.I. Lenin, *Works*, Volume 30, Czechoslovak edition, page 146)

The October Revolution showed the working masses with stunning clarity the truth of Marxism-Leninism. Its most momentous international result was the formation of the world communist movement—an international power, which took upon itself the historical task of waging a principled struggle for the elimination of capitalist exploitation, for the freedom of nations, and for the rights of oppressed masses.

I.

Since the establishment of Soviet power, the first state of workers and peasants has become a model for a **fundamentally new solution of social problems.**

The first decrees of the government—whose chairman was V.I. Lenin—on land, on the nationalization of industry, railroads, and banks, eradicated the economic foundations of capitalist exploitation. The revolution fulfilled the age-old yearning of Russian peasants for land. By proclaiming the equality of nations and nationalities and their right to self-determination, it smashed the chain of the oppression of the nationalities. It liquidated the domination and social privileges of the exploiting classes. It paved the way for socially just relations among people, based on work, collectivism, and mutual respect.

The Proclamation of the CPSU Central Committee to the Soviet People on the Occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution rightly stresses that it was the "most remarkable event of the 20th century, which augured the beginning of a new era in the life of mankind. Time has convincingly showed its lasting importance and the immense possibilities opened up by the socialist social development." (*Pravda*, 14 March 1987)

The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the young Soviet state initiated for the first time in history an exceptionally difficult and complex, and at the same time immensely meritorious path of building a new society, of transforming the—until then—economically and culturally backward country into a modern socialist state. The Soviet people were the first in the world who had to solve an immensely responsible task: creating and verifying, so to speak "as they went," the most progressive system of the social organization of socioeconomic, political, and intellectual life.

The Great October, initiating the transformations in Russia, became a mighty impetus for the creative development and enrichment of Marxism-Leninism, relying, in particular, on the first experience of the construction of socialism. The Leninist period was of exceptional theoretical and practical importance. The firm foundations of the strategy of socialist construction in the Soviet Union were laid precisely then. The CPSU draws from them inspiring stimuli and ideas for the acceleration of the social and economic progress. Lenin's theses on the role of popular masses; on the nature of people's power; on social justice; on the principles of the healthy development of the party and society; on social ownership, planning, economic accountability, and methods of management; on making use of value and financial instruments; on the revolutionary role of ideology, criticism, and self-criticism are of profound and universal importance.

In those seven decades of fulfilling and developing the revolutionary legacy of October, the Soviet Union has been transformed into a world socialist super power with an immense economic and scientific-technical potential, based on the social ownership of the means of production, which has been achieving remarkable successes in science and culture, and which has a firm social system that demonstrates the power of the people. The Soviet state ensures the social needs of all strata of the population, the development of equal nations and nationalities, and a high standard of education. For the first time in

history, a society has been created, which is a real, humanistic, and democratic alternative to capitalism, a system in which the working man is the creator and user of all values.

The road of the Soviet people to these results of historic importance required immense effort and self-denial. It cost much blood and claimed the lives of many courageous defenders of the revolution in the struggle against foreign intervention and on the fronts of the Civil War. Millions of people displayed work enthusiasm in the realization of industrialization, collectivization, and cultural revolution.

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German fascist predators occupies an exceptional place in the history of this century. In this cruel test, heroically fighting against Hitlerite aggressors and later against Japanese militarists, the Soviet people achieved a glorious victory and defended the legacy of October. The most reactionary forces of imperialism did not succeed in breaking the growing forces of socialism.

The Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of World War II, **bears the decisive credit for saving the world from the fascist plague, and helped to liberate the nations of many countries from tyranny.** As a consequence of the defeat of the fascist powers, there was a profound change in the ratio of the class forces on our planet. The revolutionary process, which was the result of the national liberation movement, brought victory to the working people in many states of central and southeast Europe. After the Great October, the gradual formation of the world socialist system became the most important event in the historical advent of socialism. This process continued with the establishment of people's power in other countries—on Vietnamese and Korean soil, in China, and then with the revolution in Cuba. The colonial system of imperialism disintegrated. Many countries that gained independence chose the path of socialist orientation.

The Soviet people also underwent hard tests in the course of resolving their construction tasks. They had to pay dearly for "deviating from the Leninist principles, for violating the socialist objective laws and democratic norms of life in the party and society, for the voluntarist errors, for dogmatism in thinking, and for inertia in practical deeds," (*Pravda*, 14 March 1987) says the Proclamation of the CPSU Central Committee to the Soviet People on the Occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. However, the Soviet people mustered the strength to call these phenomena by their proper name and wage a principled struggle to overcome them. A critical approach to the past does not diminish the importance of historical victories. It is an expression of the maturity of the Soviet system, of its ability and determination to create conditions for socialism to be able to fully demonstrate its essence.

We recall the 70th anniversary of October at a time when the CPSU, the entire Soviet society, adopted and began to implement the strategic line of the acceleration of social and economic development, the program of the revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of life. This is the path of creatively developing the legacy of the October Revolution, of V.I. Lenin, of fulfilling the historical mission of socialism on the threshold of the 21st century. The CPSU's objective is not only to overcome the phenomena of passivity, stagnation, conservatism, and dogmatic thinking, but, above all, to raise the socialist society to a qualitatively higher level, and ensure its permanent dynamic growth as the most perfect social system, based on science, the noble ideals of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, and the highest moral principles.

The creative assimilation of the heritage of the Great October and of the Leninist legacy enables one to make better use of the resources and inexhaustible strength of the socialist system and of the theoretical wealth of scientific communism when it comes to resolving the contemporary as well as future political, social, economic, and other tasks.

By determining this program at the April 1985 Central Committee session, by developing it further at the 27th Congress in 1986 and then at the plenary sessions of the Central Committee in January and June 1987, the CPSU **affirmed its loyalty to Lenin's ideas, its maturity and ability to march at the head of the revolutionary process and creatively react to the requirements of the new stage.**

The Soviet Communists are leading the country along the realistic path of the acceleration of social and economic progress. The fundamental restructuring of the economic mechanism and profound democratization of society play the key role in this. The restructuring activity of the working masses and their real participation in the management of the life of society can be developed only on that basis; the socialist man can be fully realized and molded only on that basis. **The dominant value on which the concept of restructuring in the USSR is based is the fact that the people** as the source of power **purposefully create** their own destiny, their own history.

The program of restructuring as a creative personification of Leninism in the present stage of the development of the Soviet Union, of the socialist community, and of the world revolutionary process, is the continuation of the feat started by Great October. It is a new stage of revolutionary theory and practice. The ideas of restructuring inspire the Soviet people to bold reforms. Thanks to that, the Soviet society greets the important anniversary in an atmosphere of bold advancement, of great activity and unity of the party with the people.

II.

Mankind faces at present the momentous task of responding to the challenges of civilization [civilizacni vyzvy] of the contemporary world. This demand stems, above all, from the scientific-technical revolution, its influence on the trends of the world economy and international politics. The forms and the objectives of competition between socialism and capitalism on the world scale are contingent on this. In this context, the restructuring, which is also a practical program for combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of science, acquires global importance for enhancing the authority and attractiveness of our progressive system.

The CPSU's course on restructuring has been meeting with an exceptional response throughout the world. The international public increasingly realizes the immense influence of the revolutionary changes that are under way in the Soviet Union on international relations and events. Communists and progressive and democratic forces value them highly as an expression of the Soviet leadership's responsibility for the future of its country, for the fate of socialism and peace. They understand that the greater the successes achieved, the more dynamic the social and economic, political and intellectual upsurge in the USSR, and the more clearly the influence of socialism and the communist world outlook on the destinies of nations will increase.

Bourgeois propaganda cannot suppress the fact that the policy implemented by the CPSU has an influence on all mankind. Opponents are trying to distort it, pass it off as some sort of backing away from socialism, as taking over capitalist recipes. They are trying to counterpose socialism with democracy and human rights. However, such attempts can change nothing about the fact that this is Leninist policy, which proceeds from the essence of the new management and gives it new dimensions and perspectives.

The revolutionary changes in all spheres of Soviet society, the development of the creative Leninist concept of the further development of socialism, are of exceptional importance for the entire socialist world. The fraternal countries face the urgent task of responding to the challenges of the time: combining the advantages of socialism with scientific-technical progress, ensuring the more rapid advance of society and economic efficiency as a prerequisite for raising the population's standard of living. To put it concisely: making fuller use of the potential of the socialist system.

The contemporary period in the life of the socialist states is marked by an active search for and assertion of new approaches in the sphere of management and planning, by deepening socialist democracy and expanding people's participation in the administration of social affairs. The consistent implementation of the principle that people are the source and catalyst of power is the objective law governing the functioning and development of socialist democracy. This also requires that we ensure that social justice, the principle of socialism is observed: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This enables us to make better use of the opportunities provided by our system for the dynamic development of the economy, social sphere, and culture. This also means that we must overcome outdated views and ideas about the forms of the development of socialism.

In this respect, all fraternal parties, all states of the socialist world, are to proceed in accordance with their own experience, conditions, and needs. Practice confirms Lenin's prediction that a vast number of forms of the revolutionary process and methods of building a new society will appear. As a consequence of this, an increasing role is played by the fraternal parties' experience and their mutual exchange, generalization and use of everything of value that is born of the work of the nations jointly marching on the socialist road. This constitutes a great incentive for permanently improving our social order and multiplies its potential.

It is necessary to raise the cooperation among thestates of the socialist community to a qualitatively new level. The working meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member states in Moscow in November 1986 adopted fundamental conclusions on the need to improve the whole mechanism of mutual cooperation. The purpose of the set measures is to make this cooperation become an effective factor of the dynamization of the social and economic growth and of the acceleration of the scientific-technical progress in the countries of our community.

III.

The legacy of Great October is of exceptional importance for the destiny and modern history of the Czechoslovak people, too. The creation of the independent Czechoslovak state in October 1918 is indivisibly connected with the upsurge of the revolutionary wave elicited by October. The power of Lenin's ideas and the example of the Soviet power had a direct influence on the foundation of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia in 1921, on the struggle of the workers class and the working people against bourgeois oppression and capitalist exploitation. The Soviet Union's liberation mission during World War II made it possible to restore the national freedoms and state independence of the Czechs and Slovaks. Cooperation with the Soviet Union had become an irreplaceable factor of building socialism in our fatherland.

In the years of socialist construction, the Czechoslovak people achieved results of which we are rightly proud. The revolutionary truths of Great October have been confirmed also under our conditions. In the interest of the further development of society, of elevating it to a qualitatively higher level on the basis of the development of the people's creative intiative and a fuller use of the

potential of socialism, in the CSSR too it became necessary **to begin restructuring all spheres of social life**. The Czechoslovak Communists and our working people warmly welcome and endorse the CPSU's course. In the policy of the Lenin's party they see a model, an inspiration, and reinforcement for the fulfillment of the present day tasks.

In the spring of 1986 the 17th CPCZ Congress determined the program for the acceleration of the country's social and economic development and for carrying out profound changes in the management of the economic, social, and intellectual-cultural sphere. We are working out a comprehensive economic reform which proceeds from the Leninist principles of planning and management. An extensive public discussion is under way on the draft laws on the state enterprise, on agricultural, production, consumer, and housing cooperatives.

In the political sphere, these CPCZ measures are aimed at perfecting the entire social system, at strengthening the leading role of the Communist Party in the implementation of profound changes, at perfecting the style and the methods of its activity on the basis of collectiveness, democratic centralism, and intraparty democracy. Particular attention is being paid to deepening further socialist democracy and people's self-management and to developing extensive flow of information to the public [siroka verejna informovanost].

We see the essence of a comprehensive development of socialist democracy above all in ensuring the working people's concrete participation in decision making and control in order to make better use of the existing possibilities and creating new possibilities. We are striving to enrich the democratic forms and methods of the management of state and public affairs. In this, we put to the fore the necessity to comprehensively expand the scope for a frank, objective, critical, and self-critical assessment of all questions. What is involved is creating a favorable social atmosphere for people's participation in the realization of our political objectives, in the solution of everyday issues in the lives of cities and villages, in social organizations, and on worksites. In this spirit, for example, the draft Law on State Enterprises counts on a substantial enhancement of the task of work collectives and their democratically elected bodies when it comes to making decisions on fundamental questions of enterprises' management and on the selection of ranking personnel. Similarly, the draft laws on cooperatives, too, proceed from the necessity to further deepen the principle of cooperatives' self-management. We regard this as being an effective **path to increasing the citizens' political activity.**

The restructuring of social mechanisms is a part of the overall effort to perfect the social system. It is connected with the struggle against all phenomena of stagnation and irresponsibility. It is being carried out on the initiative and under the party's leadership of the party, and is currently one of its most important tasks. Socialism is for the people, and the people are its creator and builder.

IV.

The programmatic objectives of the acceleration of social progress in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the new tasks which the socialist and other progressive forces have set for themselves in the world, are indivisibly connected **with the struggle to avert the danger of war, to relax international tension, and preserve and consolidate of peace.**

"Peace to the nations!"—this was one of the main demands that the Soviet Government presented to the international public immediately after the October victory. The appeal to conclude democratic peace, formulated in the Decree on Peace, the author of which was V.I. Lenin, became the point of departure for the general line of the Soviet foreign policy, based on peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

In today's nuclear-space age, with the existence of weapons which have an unbelievable destructive power, the question of averting war is identical with the question of the preservation of civilization, with the survival of mankind. Under these conditions, the CPSU's peace program and the Soviet initiatives show the realistic way to rid mankind of nuclear weapons and build a comprehensive system of international security. This would at the same time create conditions for the free development of nations and constructive cooperation among states.

The Soviet Union's endeavor to find the way out of the existing dangerous situation that would be acceptable to all has found a convincing new expression in M.S. Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees for a Secure World," written for the 42d session of the UN General Assembly and for the entire world public. Czechoslovakia is in complete solidarity with the USSR concept for the establishment of a universal system of international security.

The consistent peace policy of the states of the socialist community, supported by the forces of peace and realistically thinking representatives of many countries, is oriented toward relaxing tension, halting the feverish arms buildup, and against transferring it into space. The objective of socialism is disarmament. People all over our planet welcomed the words that resounded from the lectern of the 27th CPSU Congress: "Our ideal is a world without weapons and without violence, in which every nation freely chooses the path of its development and its own way of life!" (The 27th CPSU Congress, *Documents and Materials*, Prague, Svoboda Publishing House, 1986, page 63)

Thanks to the offensive foreign peace policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, forces are strengthening which are in favor of a political solution of the conflicts which exists in the world and of cooperation regardless of ideological and other differences. In resolving urgent international problems there is increasing understanding of the necessity to overcome the old confrontational approaches, which certain circles of imperialism are tenaciously practicing, and assert a **new political thinking.** Despite all the difficulties, conflicts, and existing risks, the conditions are being created for strengthening positive tendencies in international relations.

Those SEVEN DECADES [published in capital letters] since the Great October Socialist Revolution have yielded historic results that benefit all mankind. The strength and international authority of socialism have a positively influence on social progress throughout the world, the upsurge of the struggle of nations against imperialism, and the solution of the fundamental issues of the present.

The world entered our stormy century at a time when social conflicts were coming to a head, and when the revolutionary situation culminated with the October victory. Today, at the close of the 20th century, socialism—as a world system—shows the prospects for the future. It provides a genuine humanistic answer to the urgent problems facing our civilization on the threshold of the 21st century.

FRG's Kohl To Visit CSSR in January

LD302157 Hamburg DPA in German
1442 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Prague/Bonn (DPA)—Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl will go to Prague on an official visit on 26-27 January 1988. This was announced by Federal Transport Minister Juergen Warnke on Friday at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to the CSSR at a news conference. The chancellor has been invited by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, whom Warnke met earlier. [passage omitted]

GDR Party Official Ends Visit 30 Oct

LD312106 Prague CTK in English
1645 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Prague Oct 30 (CTK)—Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of its Central Committee Kurt Hager today ended his working visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

On the last day of his visit the guest from the German Democratic Republic visited the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Macrobiological Institute in Prague. He was acquainted with the present development and perspectives of research and application of its results, and with the share of Czechoslovak science in the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states up to the year 2000.

Later in the day, Kurt Hager visited a standing exhibition devoted to Czechoslovak history installed at Prague Castle. He was accompanied by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee secretary Josef Havlin and Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak.

Kurt Hager, who visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee, was received by party general secretary and president Gustav Husak yesterday, and by party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak on October 28.

Chnoupek Receives Poland's Orzechowski

LD310136 Warsaw PAP in English
2103 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Prague, Oct. 30—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today met with PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski who was staying in Prague in connection with the conference of the committee of the Warsaw Treaty states' foreign ministers.

The two discussed possibilities to develop bilateral cooperation and deepen the coordination of foreign policies pursued by both states.

Polish, Romanian Foreign Ministers Depart

LD310714 Prague CTK in English
1814 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Prague Oct 30 (CTK)—Polish and Romanian foreign ministers Marian Orzechowski and Ioan Totu left here today for their countries.

They attended in Prague a session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers committee.

Honecker Greets Husak on Return From Romania

AU031024 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
30 Oct 87 p 1

[CTK Report]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Flying over the CSSR territory on his return journey from an official friendly visit to the SR of Romania, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a greetings telegram to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

CSSR, Cuba Sign Trade, Agricultural Protocols

LD030047 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Havana Nov 2 (CTK correspondent)—A protocol between the Czechoslovak and Cuban governments on the exchange of goods for 1988 was signed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and his Cuban counterpart Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz.

The document provides for a 3-percent growth of mutual goods exchange in comparison with 1987.

Czechoslovakia will export to Cuba above all engineering products, medical equipment, lorries, motorcycles, plastic materials, medicaments and other products, and will import from the country sugar, citrus fruits, nickel, marble etc.

The ministers also signed a protocol to a Czechoslovak-Cuban agreement on cooperation in the comprehensive development of agricultural production and industrial processing of citrus fruits in Cuba.

Bilak Speaks at Lenin Monument Ceremony

LD011441 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Thousands of working and young people of Ceska Lipa district and the North Bohemian Region gathered today in Ceska Lipa for a festive rally marking the unveiling of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. It was shortly after 1000 when officials of the Central and North Bohemian party and state bodies, headed by Comrade Vasil Bilak, entered the grounds of the park. The monument was unveiled by Comrade Bilak, and the statue was welcomed and admired by the citizens of Ceska Lipa with applause.

Comrade Bilak gave an address. He stated that it is symbolic that it was in the North Bohemian Region that a monument was being unveiled on the eve of the 70th anniversary of Great October, because it was there that the first ever monument to Lenin was unveiled outside the borders of the Soviet Union in the 1920's. Comrade Bilak then gave a reminder of the legacy of Great October and its influence on the emergence of the independent Czechoslovak state and the CPCZ. He also spoke about the complicated path of Soviet society and of socialism today, and also about the figures who set the bearings for that path.

Comrade Bilak went on to say:

[Begin Bilak recording in Slovak] Today, when the Soviet people, guided by the party of the great Lenin, are carrying out the difficult tasks of the strategy of restructuring, we can see how deeply mistaken were all those who claimed that the doctrine of Leninism had already become outdated, that the Great October Socialist Revolution had lost the ability to capture the people's imagination and its revolutionary charge, and that its dynamism was exhausted. But the truth is the very opposite, because as we see, the path whose course was set by the Great October Socialist Revolution is being given a breath of fresh air, it is entering a new phase. Looking at the current international situation, we must value the fact that the first step has been achieved toward an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. This is encouraging, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the essence of imperialism has not changed even today. Its aggression is not abating and nor will it abate, and that is why it is so important to strengthen the economic, socio-political and defensive might of socialism, and to boost its authority and attraction. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PCF Paper Interviews RUDE PRAVO Chief Editor

PM031138 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Oct 87 p 22

[Interview with RUDE PRAVO Chief Editor Zdenek Horeni by Jean-Paul Pierot in Paris—date not given]

[Excerpt] [Pierot] There has been a whole series of debates in Czechoslovakia in 1987: In January the principles of the economic reform were announced; in April President Husak announced innovations in the political system. What prospects do these plans open up for your country?

[Horeni] These are far-reaching plans which do not just affect the economy. They are political too. Work has started on the economic reform and its scope is being verified through experience. It is likely that it will have major repercussions on the activities of the workers' collectives.

This is the most far-reaching reform introduced in Czechoslovakia since the industrial nationalizations between 1945 and 1948. Our party and the Czechoslovak Government think that the economic reform will lead to reforms in the political structure which are also necessary—in the work of the party, the trade unions, parliament, and in all the organs of the people's government.

We want to strengthen the National Front which is what we in our country call the organization which groups together political parties and all social organizations. The underlying idea behind our political practice can be summarized as follows: More socialism means more democracy.

[Pierot] Immediately after Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia in April, you said in an interview that the extremely warm welcome which the Prague population gave the Soviet leader "expressed a demand: the desire to make more rapid progress than before." Can you explain what you meant?

[Horeni] The Czechoslovaks welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev not only as the representative of the Soviet Union and its international policy, but also as an affable politician who is very good at making direct contact with people.

He was also welcomed as an innovator in the USSR's domestic policy. The CPSU has started a broad debate on the future development of socialism. The first results have been recorded.

This debate is based on the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Most of the problems which Soviet society is now solving also affect us. For us, every experience and opinion is valuable provided it serves our common interest—progressing toward the building of a communist society.

Events in that country, which is so close to us, interest us not only as information. They are a source of inspiration and an example to follow. Our party leadership's view is the following: Aside from a series of conditions specific to the USSR and Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union's experience and the 27th CPSU Congress decisions are an inspiration for practical action in our society.

I will use this image: The wind of change in Soviet society is also filling the Czechoslovak sails. [passage omitted]

PLO's Al-Wazir Arrives in Berlin

LD031134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1010 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN)—Army General Heinz Kessler,member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, today received a delegation from the PLO led by Khalil al-Wazir, member of the Al-Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Armed Forces. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport with military honors.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State and of the National Defense Council, Heinz Kessler conveyed warm greetings to the Palestinian guests. During their meeting in the Defense Ministry the parties discussed the international situation and improving the cooperation between the GDR and the PLO.

Army General Kessler briefed his guests on achievements and initiatives by members of the National People's Army in socialist competition. The soldiers of the GDR regard it as their most pressing task to reliably defend peace and socialist achievements at the boundary of the two world systems, shoulder to shoulder with members of the Warsaw Pact forces.

Khalil al-Wazir expressed his gratitude for the genuine proof of friendship and solidarity with the Palestinian people as well as the possibility to become familiar with the National People's Army and the GDR.

Taking part in the meeting were members of the Collegium of the Ministry of National Defense as well as the PLO's ambassador to the GDR, Dr 'Isan Kamil Salim. Today, the delegation will honor the victims of fascism and militarism [words indistinct] the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin. During their stay the guests will visit the sights of the GDR and Army establishments.

USSR Envoy on Bilateral Relations

AU021531 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 p 5

[Undated interview with Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR: "Lenin's Decree on Peace Is Highly Topical"]

[Text] On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the USSR ambassador to the GDR granted the following interview to *Neues Deutschland*:

Question: Comrade Ambassador, during this year in particular millions of people are again realizing that the Great October Socialist Revolution entered world history with word peace. Why, in your opinion, is Lenin's Decree on Peace topical today?

Answer: Today we speak about the need for a new approach to international problems and even about a new philosophy of socialism's foreign political strategy. For all of us the outstanding example for such a new way of political thinking was and is Lenin's Decree on Peace. It is to be understood as a document that also addresses today's generation—mankind at the threshold of the 21st century.

Peoples Were Encouraged to Act [subhead]

"The question of peace is the most topical question of the present, a question that concerns all"—how clearly this first sentence from Lenin's speech at the Second All-Russian Soviet Congress corresponds to our time. For the first time in history the war of aggression and annexation was denounced as the "greatest crime against humanity." This is particularly topical in our nuclear age.

Lenin's appeal to guarantee universal peace on a just and democratic basis and to guide international affairs openly and publicly on the principles of peaceful coexistence is particularly important today, because our common house, Earth, is faced with the danger of total destruction. As is known, the Decree on Peace not only addresses governments, but also all peoples. When Lenin outlined the principles of democratic peace, he directly addressed the working people with the request to help to "bring the cause of peace to an end," he spoke about the need to encourage the peoples "to intervene in questions of war and peace." In socialism's first foreign policy document we thus see a principally new approach to the questions of the existence of human civilization, a new view with regard to solving the problems it faces.

The basic thought of the Decree on Peace is concretely implemented in the comprehensive initiative of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community. The concept of an all-encompassing system of international security, worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, has become a creative further development of Lenin's ideas. We should also recall Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 and other fundamentally new initiatives.

Within Reach: Negotiations Between Soviet Union and United States [subhead]

At present the attention of all the world is riveted on the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. The Soviet Union is doing everything it can to live up to the hopes of mankind and to make the transition to solving the problems of reducing nuclear weapons in practice. We are on the way toward signing an agreement on the elimination of nuclear medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. But important goals are still ahead: the considerable reduction of strategic offensive weapons and conventional armaments, and the most important thing—the prevention of the arms race in space.

The guarantee of new successes in consolidating peace is the further deepening of the unity and overall cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries, the more intensive activities and cohesion of the enormous potential of the world's forces of peace and progress.

Question: In this connection what importance do you accord to the initiatives started by the GDR to implement the peace program of the Warsaw Pact states?

Answer: The GDR proceeds from the premise that the lessons of history give it a special responsibility for safeguarding peace in Europe. Since the moment of its founding, it has consistently followed an active peace policy, which enjoys comprehensive international recognition and consolidates the authority of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. The 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress again demonstrated the absolute concurrence of our views and positions in all questions of foreign policy.

We Highly Appreciate the GDR's Contribution to Detente and Disarmament [subhead]

We highly appreciate the GDR's great contribution to working out and implementing the fraternal countries' joint course which is aimed at consolidating international security, at disarmament and detente. In this connection I would like to stress the particular importance of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee. The documents adopted there with the active participation of the GDR form a good basis for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, and the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, and for the creation of an atmosphere of trust and good-neighborly cooperation on our continent and all over the world.

The GDR's constructive proposals to establish a chemical-weapon-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in Europe are meeting with increasing support. The GDR played a positive role in solving the problem of the Pershing-1A missiles, which promoted the overcoming of serious obstacles in the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles.

The active work of the GDR, of Comrade Erich Honecker, and of the other members of the SED leadership to develop the political dialogue in the spirit of the coordinated line of the fraternal countries is of great importance.

One is fully justified in saying that the GDR is an important factor of peace and socialism in the center of Europe. The so-called "German question" has been solved by the course of history itself—once and for all. The two German states have long been recognized, full members of the international community. They have different social systems and belong to different alliances. This is a real fact which decisively determines the situation at the center of the continent, where there is the borderline between the two social systems. We proceeded and still proceed from reality; our position with regard to this is clear and unchangeable.

Question: Our countries are fraternally linked with each other. Can you tell us something about the roots and values of this friendship from your own experience?

Answer: I am convinced and I know from my own experience that the friendship with the Soviet Union lives in your people's hearts. The concurrence of goals and views and the unity of action immutably characterize our relations, which have been welded by the militant alliance of the CPSU and the SED and their unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to socialist internationalism.

Fraternal Friendship—Our Treasure [subhead]

The friendship with the CPSU and the USSR has become the basis of the SED's and the GDR's policy. Its sources can be found in the militant alliance of the German Communists and Lenin's Bolsheviks, which is rich in revolutionary traditions, and in the joint struggle against Hitlerite fascism. Since the first days of the GDR's existence the Soviet Union has done everything for the development and the consolidation of the Republic. Our people have always had the best feelings for the GDR's working people. We consider the GDR's Communists and the citizens of the Republic to be reliable fellow-fighters, who are loyal to our common great ideals, persistent and knowledgeable in work, and steadfast in any trial. We study your experiences and the experiences of other fraternal countries with attentive interest and undiminished respect. We, on our part, generously share everything in our experiences that is considered useful by our friends.

We protect the fraternal friendship with the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community like the apple of our eye. It is our common treasure which we have to value and increase.

In the 1950's I had the opportunity of coming to your country and twice working in the Soviet Embassy here. Frequently I travel through the Republic, meet with your citizens, and see that the bonds of the indestructible alliance and fraternal friendship between our parties, states, and peoples are becoming stronger day by day.

Question: How do you, Comrade Ambassador, experience this friendship in our country today, and how would you characterize the further prospects of the close ties between the two states?

Answer: First of all, I would like to stress that we are sincerely pleased about each of your successes and you can indeed be proud of many things. We are convinced that the successes of the socialist community would be impossible without respectful relations with friends and

fellow-fighters, and without unconditional observing their interests. Our party and our people consider the deepening of cooperation between the fraternal countries to be a foreign policy priority.

The agreements concluded at the meetings between Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker and in the negotiations between the party and state delegations of our countries open up great prospects for further deepening and expanding the relations between the USSR and the GDR in all fields of social life and international activity.

Optimistic View of Prospects of Cooperation [subhead]

They include the expansion of the relations between the CPSU and the SED, between state and social organizations, work collectives, cultural workers, and scientists. Of particular importance is the deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the aim of accelerating scientific-technological progress and production cooperation in order to achieve, very soon, a true breakthrough in raising the efficiency of our country's national economy on the basis of intensification and the latest technology. This is a task which not only requires that we raise the extent of our economic cooperation—which is already unparalleled in the world—but also demands that we raise this cooperation to a qualitatively higher level and a transition to new forms. It is necessary to develop direct relations between enterprises, associations, and combines in order to establish joint expert collectives and joint ventures.

At the same time, there is the task of achieving further development and exchange in the field of culture, education, and tourism and the increasingly comprehensive development of relations of partnership and personal contacts. This is, however, by far not the complete gamut of fraternal friendship which is characteristic of the relations between the USSR and the GDR. Together we have every reason to be optimistic about the prospects of further development of the fruitful cooperation between our countries.

The implementation of the planned measures will serve the consolidation of our fraternal friendship, the realization of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress, and the consolidation of the positions of socialism and peace.

On the eve of our common festive day, I take this opportunity to wish the GDR's working people new great successes in building socialism on German soil, as well as happiness and well-being.

German-Soviet Friendship Society Meets

AU031125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Presidium of the Central Committee of the German-Soviet Friendship Society [GSF] held a meeting in Berlin on Thursday [29 October]. President Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, stated that the executive boards and the members of the Friendship Society are increasingly cooperating in all spheres of social life after the 11th SED Congress and in preparation of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Topical political discussions in GSF groups, knowledge competitions, thousands of meetings between members and basic units and Soviet citizens and collectives, as well as musical-literary performances are examples of this. The Presidium also dealt with the stage of preparation of the 13th GSF Congress and the annual general assemblies in the basic units and departmental groups starting on 9 November.

Honecker Visit to Romania Viewed

AU031058 East Berlin in German 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 p 2

[Unattributed commentary "Fresh Impulses for Close Cooperation Between the GDR and Romania"]

[Text] The official friendship visit, which Erich Honecker paid to the SR of Romania this week will be entered in the chronicles of bilateral relations as an important contribution to strengthening and expanding cooperation. The meeting between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu took place at a time when both states are striving to increase the efficiency of their national economies and, in connection with this, to improve the material and cultural living standard so as to fulfill the tasks of building socialism. It took place at the time of the historic chance to make a first step toward creating a world free from chemical weapons and other mass destruction means by initiating nuclear disarmament.

As is evident from the joint communique, the GDR and Romanian party and state leaders used their renewed meeting to conduct an extensive exchange of views and experiences on the socialist development in both countries, on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions in the GDR and of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress in Romania, on the state and the prospects of their fraternal relations, and on the joint struggle for peace and security on our continent and in the world. As usual, the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of comradely trust, mutual respect, and full agreement.

At the friendship rally in Bucharest Erich Honecker stressed that the agreement on all issues concerning the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente as well as with regard to the shaping of bilateral relations is based on the deeply rooted joint revolutionary traditions of the German and Romanian workers classes. The parties, states, and the peoples of the GDR and Romania are linked by their political goals and ideas, and by manifold common interests in building the new socialist social system.

The dynamic development of relations, of efficient cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples serves the interests of the peoples in both countries. It is part of the mutually advantageous cooperation on the

basis of equal rights within the socialist community. As member states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the GDR and the SR of Romania will make their contribution to safeguarding and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The Warsaw Pact states have a comprehensive and detailed disarmament program. Their realistic and sensible proposals exert considerable influence on world affairs because they are in keeping with the efforts of all peoples for detente, disarmament and the safeguarding of peace. They want to end the useless and dangerous arms race and to create a reliable peace on earth and in space.

In Budapest Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu noted that it is the main task of our time to pass on concrete measures of disarmament, particularly of nuclear disarmament, so as to fulfill the people's right to a peaceful life. They have endorsed the proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons on our planet by the year 2000 and welcomed the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on the conclusion of a treaty on the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational tactical weapons. They stressed the necessity that the other states, above all the European states where the largest arsenals of mass destruction weapons are concentrated, make an active contribution to the implementation of this agreement and refrain from doing anything that might prevent the conclusion of such an agreement. Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu appealed to the peoples and states of Europe and the whole world to support the conclusion of this agreement and to actively participate in paving the way to a nuclear-free Europe and to a nuclear-free world.

Particularly in the face of the upcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it was stated in Budapest that world socialism currently represents an enormous material and intellectual potential. The Soviet Union has made a decisive contribution to this. The socialist countries are developing this mighty potential further by utilizing their forces and enhancing their efficiency through an increasingly close and fruitful cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the trusting cooperation between the SED and RCP which is decisive for developing friendly relations between the two countries and peoples. On the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, and the agreements reached at the highest level, bilateral relations have reached a high level of development. The long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation through the year 2000 is being purposefully implemented. Progress is being made with regard to specialization and cooperation in science and production. The share of specialized goods produced in cooperation has reached 36 percent in the goods exchange, and 47 percent in the metal working industry. Agreement was reached in Bucharest on intensifying the exchange of views and experiences between the SED and RCP on issues of socialist construction and on improving ties between bezirk leaderships, other forms of cooperation between the two parties, and contacts between mass organizations and social organizations. In the interest of developing new and higher stable forms and methods of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, it was stipulated that ministries, combines, and scientific institutes of the two countries will enhance specialization and cooperation in production, particularly with regard to key technologies and high-quality goods in the fields of machine construction, electrical engineering and electronics, automation and rationalization means, light engineering and optics, chemical industry, metallurgy, and agriculture. Direct relations between enterprises, combines, and institutions of both countries are to be expanded. Agreement was also reached on cultural and scientific cooperation, on the further development of relations in the education and health spheres, and in the field of tourism and sports, which will promote the process of the two peoples getting to know each other. Among other things, the two sides stipulated for instance that tourist trips from the GDR to the SR of Romania will be doubled as compared to the present level.

The party and state leaders of the GDR and Romania stressed at the same time that the signing of such an agreement would open up the way to drafting an agreement on a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons with strict observance of the treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems, on the halt of all actions directed at the militarization of space, and on further measures aimed at disarmament and the strengthening of confidence and international security. They also emphasized the necessity of opening separate Soviet-American negotiations on the ban of nuclear tests. They expressed the hope that the upcoming Soviet-American meeting at the highest level will lead to real progress in the sphere of disarmament and exert a favorable influence on the international climate.

In Bucharest support was expressed for the proposal of the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact states to reduce the armed forces, tactical nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe including military expenditure, the readiness to examine without delay practical measures aimed at realizing this proposal within the all-European process. The GDR and Romania assured each other of mutual assistance with regard to their initiatives designed to create a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans. It is the main goal of socialist cooperation and political dialogue between states with different social systems to work together so that the current chances for peace and international security are used and not wasted. Erich Honecker and his entourage were received with great warmth in Socialist Romania, both by the party and state leadership as well as by the population. The friendship rally at the State Council

Palace was outstanding testimony of the fraternal relations between our peoples. The presentation of the Romanian order "Victory of Socialism" was an expression of the appreciation for the highest representative of the German socialist state.

In spite of the fact that the visit was short and served mainly the exchange of views and experiences on topical problems, Erich Honecker and his entourage had the opportunity to get an impression of the new great achievements of the fraternal people when he toured the Bucharest heavy machine-building factory and the capital. Erich Honecker paid great tribute to the accomplishments and expressed the conviction that the Bucharest working people are making an honorable contribution to the shaping of the comprehensively developed society in Romania.

From this friendship visit fresh impulses will doubtlessly emanate for fraternal cooperation between the GDR and Romania. On the basis of the agreements reached in Bucharest, our parties, states, and peoples will strengthen and expand relations to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of the common cause of socialism and peace.

Honecker Message to Romania's Ceausescu

AU021552 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 87 p 1

[ADN item: "Sincere Thanks to Host; Telegram on Leaving the Territory of the SR of Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania:

On leaving your hospitable country I once again convey to you and the SR of Romania my heartfelt thanks for the cordiality and open-mindedness shown to us in the course of the official friendship visit.

In our meetings we have confirmed anew the determination of our two parties and states to further develop the fruitful cooperation in all spheres, and thus to contribute to the welfare of the peoples, to strengthening socialism, and to preserving peace.

I also use this opportunity to wish the fraternal Romanian people many successes in further shaping the overall developed socialist society.

W. Berlin Discussion on Territory Exchange

AU021849 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (West) (ADN)—The commissioners of the GDR Government Dr Walter Mueller and of the (West) Berlin Senate Gerhard Kunze met for another talk on Friday [30 October]. Problems concerning relations between the GDR and (West) Berlin were discussed and negotiations on an exchange of territory were continued. The Senate intends to cede enclaves that still exist in the GDR in exchange for which the GDR offers portions of territory on the state border to (West) Berlin that are no longer used.

SED, SPD Discuss Developing Countries

AU031204 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [29 October] representatives of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee and of the SPD Basic Values Commission terminated a joint conference in Berlin. During the 3-day discussion presided over by Professor Dr Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee, and Dr Erhard Eppler, chairman of the Basic Values Commission, the delegations dealt with the developmental problems of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Both sides pointed out the close relationship between securing peace, disarmament, preservation of the natural environment, development, and social progress in these states.

In the course of the constructive and aggressive dialogue the representatives of the two parties devoted themselves to four complexes of problems. These comprised questions concerning the mastering of development and the causes and forms of manifestation of underdevelopment in Third World countries, as well as political strategies of the two social systems for finding effective solutions to overcome it. Attention was also paid to topical internal developmental processes in these states, which—as expressed in different ways in the discussion—have to be considered as a challenge. In this context the possibilities and fields of joint initiatives, and measures of socialist and capitalist countries in order to contribute to the development and to the solution of global problems were discussed.

The two sides shared the view that a schematic transformation of social concepts does not correspond to the interests and conditions of the developing countries. On the contrary, a more differentiated approach to the problems and the consideration of the respective national particularities of individual states, as well as concrete conditions of world politics and economy, is necessary. In the discussion the extent and form of exploitation of these countries by capitalist states, monopolies, and their organizations were analyzed in detail, and the tendencies of recolonialism arising from it were pointed out.

In spite of partly different positions in individual questions, both sides underlined that the present practices of the IMF and the transnational monopolies, which do not permit an independent development, have to be overcome. In this context the participants in the meeting

called it an indispensable prerequisite for equal relations to socialist and capitalist countries to guarantee the independence of the states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and their rights to choosing by themselves their specific way of development. The aspiration, especially on part of the United States, to divide the world into individual spheres of interest and to rule them was rejected. It was stressed that material and conceptual help has to cope with the respective needs in developing countries and ultimately serve to create humane conditions. [passage omitted]

SED's Dohlus Receives BCP Study Delegation

AU021901 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] (ADN)—On Thursday [29 October] Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a study delegation of the BCP Central Committee, under the leadership of Stefan Vuchkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department of Finance. In the course of the friendly meeting, the interlocutors underscored the importance of the official friendship visit made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Bulgarian People's Republic in September 1987 for the further close, trustful collaboration between the two parties and states in order to strengthen socialism and secure peace.

Horst Dohlus briefed the guests on the party's leadership activities to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and expounded on the results of and experiences gained in the successful pursuit of the course of the unity of economic and social policy. He stressed the important achievements of the working people in the socialist competition as an expression of the close relationship of trust between the party and people. Concurrent with the creative work to strengthen socialism in the GDR, an effective contribution is being made to implementing the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states.

Peter Mezhdurechky, Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR, participated in the meeting.

Honecker Greets CPC's Zhao on Election

LD031022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN)—"The Chinese Communists were able to draw up at their highest forum an impressive balance-sheet of this country's social development." This was noted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a greetings telegram to Zhao Ziyang on his election as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

"We are convinced that the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th CPC congress—this exacting program for the further flourishing of socialist China—will serve the benefit of the Chinese people and the strengthening of all forces of peace and social progress," the telegram said.

The SED appreciates the contribution which Zhao Ziyang has made to the dynamic development of bilateral relations which are characterized by the traditions of solidarity and friendship. Everything is being done, Erich Honecker said, to develop and deepen relations between the SED and CPC and between the GDR and PRC in the interest of the further strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

Swedish Premier Replies to Honecker, Husak

AU021919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 87 p 1

[ADN item: "Premier Ingvar Carlsson to Erich Honecker: Sweden for Creation of Nuclear Arms Free Corridor: Such a Confidence-building Step in Central Europe Would Offer Favorable Prerequisites for Disarmament Negotiations"]

[Text] Berlin—Ingvar Carlsson, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, has addressed the following letter to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council:

Mr State Council Chairman:

I would like to thank you for your and President Husak's joint letter of 30 June 1987.

Various signs indicate that it could soon become possible to initiate an effective disarmament process in Europe.

An agreement on the elimination of all land-based nuclear medium-range missiles would constitute a major step toward global nuclear disarmament, and would also have a favorable impact on security and stability on our continent.

The CSCE states are now debating in Vienna the mandate for new negotiations on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The proposals submitted to date justify a certain optimism with respect to the opportunities of working within the framework of CSCE for agreements which strengthen the confidence between states and which can lead to a lower level of armaments than at present.

The negotiations on a total ban on chemical weapons which are now being conducted at the Geneva disarmament conference are also of great importance for Europe.

We welcome the current negotiations on medium-range missiles, on strategic nuclear arms, and on space weapons. But negotiations must also begin on sea-based,

nonstrategic nuclear weapons and on nuclear theater weapons. In the long run, our efforts must focus on the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Certain weapons systems can be employed in both conventional and nuclear warfare. This applies, last but not least, to many of the systems which are stationed in Europe today. Such systems must most likely be made the subject of negotiations on both nuclear armaments and a reduction in the conventional armed forces in Europe. At such negotiations it is important that most precise attention is devoted to the problem of verification.

Sweden has given its support to the idea of a corridor free from nuclear theater weapons in Central Europe. In our opinion such a measure should be regarded as a confidence-building measure which is intended to help achieve the most favorable possible prerequisites for coming disarmament negotiations.

Constructive proposals for promoting security and stability in Europe have been submitted by both East and West, as well as by the Neutral and Nonaligned states. The proposal for a corridor free from nuclear theater weapons can also be regarded as a contribution to the dialogue on these decisive issues.

Mr State Council Chairman, please accept the expression of my distinguished respect,

Ingvar Carlsson

Eberlein Visits Magdeburg Computer Center

AU022122 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 p 2

[ND Report from Magdeburg: "Two Large Computers Combined in One System for the First Time: Werner Eberlein Visited Data Processing Center"]

[Excerpt] Two large computers have been joined into one system for the first time in the republic at the Magdeburg data processing center. With this new technology the enterprise of the GDR Data Processing Combine, where a total of 40 percent of the modern technical computer equipment of the bezirk is concentrated, can even better fulfill its tasks vis-a-vis its more than 100 partners. On Friday [30 October] Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg bezirk leadership, was able to see this for himself during a tour of the large computer center. Two and a half billion signs are stored in the system. This is tantamount to the information content of more than one million typewriter pages.

Enterprise manager Hans-Juergen Kabus explained that the new form of production organization makes it possible to process programs with substantially greater reliability, productivity, and efficiency than hitherto.

One-half of the computer capacity of the Magdeburg computer center is being used for remote data processing. Through more than 100 screen workplaces enterprises and institutions of the republic have a direct access to the resources of the large computer centers. [passage omitted]

Kadar Lays Wreath at Lenin Mausoleum

LD011704 Budapest MTI in English
1614 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 1 (MTI)—The Hungarian party and state delegation which is staying in Moscow on the occasion of the series of celebrations on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of HSWP General Secretary Janos Kadar, laid a wreath on the Lenin Mausoleum on Sunday.

Later on Janos Kadar, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Sandor Rajnai, ambassador of Hungary to the Soviet Union, laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Aleksander Garden.

In the morning Karoly Nemeth and Matyas Szuros saw an exhibition entitled 'The Land of Soviets' in the central exhibition hall of Moscow. Held on the occasion of the anniversary, the exhibition displays the 70-year development of Soviet arts.

Grosz, USSR's Lukhonin Open Nuclear Plant

LD302301 Budapest MTI in English
2055 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)—The 4th block of the Paks nuclear plant was opened Friday, four months before the deadline, ending the first phase of the construction of the first Hungarian nuclear plant. This year the output of the plant is to reach 10,000 million kilowatt-hours. Present at the workers' gathering were Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and president of the Council of Ministers; Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP CC, other members of government, and leaders of the trade unions of branches. Also present were Ambassadors Boris Stukalin of the Soviet Union, Ondrej Durej of Czechoslovakia, and Karl-Heinz Lugenheim of the GDR.

In opening speech Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, emphasized that the 28,000 million kilowatt-hour electric current produced so far, a volume that was envisaged for the 7th five-year period, means the saving of 8 million tons of crude oil. The results have been brought about by the 150 companies that have fulfilled their tasks on a high-level, meeting the most advanced requirements. He also stressed that it is the first nuclear plant built under many-sided CMEA cooperation. The plant of an output of 1760 megawatts provides 30 per cent of the domestic production, at a production cost by 30 per cent lower than the national average. [sentence as received] He added that the environment is protected by three high-tech security circuits. The minister said that by 1994 an additional two 1,000-megawatt blocks will be completed. He emphasized that in Paks there is an R and D [research and development] basis whose influence affects other fields not only technically but also intellectually. Concluding his speech he expressed thanks to the companies and their workers involved in the project, and the Soviet, Czechoslovak, Polish, Bulgarian and GDR partners for their successful cooperation.

In his address Nikolay Lukonhin, Soviet minister of nuclear energy, said that the investment project characterizes the opportunities inherent in the cooperation of the two countries. He emphasized that the Paks nuclear plant is among the most secure in the world. He added that Hungarian and Soviet specialists are already working on improving and increasing the security of the energy blocks already in operation, along with designing a new generation of 1,000-megawatt reactors.

Finally Karoly Grosz presented medals to workers of outstanding performance.

Lukhonin Leaves Budapest

LD011724 Budapest MTI in English
1646 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)—Nikolay Lukonhin, minister of nuclear energetics of the Soviet Union, who had attended the inauguration ceremony of the 4th block of the Paks nuclear power plant, has left Budapest. The Soviet minister held talks with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, on the further extension of the nuclear power plant and on cooperation in designing and development.

Pact Armed Forces Chief Concludes Visit

LD302122 Budapest MTI in English
1343 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)—Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, left Hungary Friday. During his visit he inspected the "Basalt'87" tactical exercise, and met Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence.

Editorial Evaluates Summit Prospects

AU291259 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian
26 Oct 87 p 1

[Editorial by correspondent Istvan Zalai entitled: "Summit Conditions"]

[Text] The expected weekend news about a possible summit failed to materialize. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left the Soviet capital without an agreement on a new Gorbachev-Reagan summit. This dry presentation of facts can seem to be an ill omen, particularly in view of the perhaps exaggerated expectations, expectations that were quite understandable. The world prefers to hear about a Soviet-U.S. summit, instead of news about delays or even postponement.

However, the majority of commentaries published after the strenuous exchange of views in Moscow avoid all kinds of feeling of failure and elements of atmosphere. Instead, the commentaries correctly stress the strengthening dynamics of Soviet-U.S. relations in general, the objectivity of the talks and, of course, the conditions for a summit, namely that a new summit has to be thoroughly prepared in such a way that it leads beyond the beginning, toward a large-scale and essential reduction of the overall nuclear threat.

The Moscow talks, therefore, should be evaluated from this point of view. After all, both the Soviet and the U.S. side blamed the lack of adequate time for the failure to fully secure an agreement on the "double zero option"—the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles. Both sides claimed that it was only a matter of time until, having overcoming several important obstacles, they would also solve the outstanding issues of strict verification.

Moscow attributes great importance to this agreement and, by several unilateral gestures, has repeatedly helped speed up the negotiations. The signing of the agreement—with or without a summit meeting—can, in any case, be an extraordinary development. From the start, such an agreement was considered a beginning to be followed by a broadening continuation—radically limiting the strategic offensive weapons that make up the bulk of the Super Powers' nuclear arsenal and simultaneously avoiding the spreading of the arms race to other channels, its "elevation" into space; this, however, does not contradict the above characterization of the agreement as an extraordinary one.

Washington has also declared its willingness to reduce the number of strategic missiles by half, and Secretary of State Shultz listened with interest to Mikhail Gorbachev's new proposals for a compromise, proposals that are quite close to the U.S. concepts and that provide a good opportunity for agreement. In order to really make use of the opportunity, Moscow demands only that the United States confirm that it would adhere to the strict stipulations of the ABM treaty on missile defense systems for 10 years. In order to facilitate this, Moscow is ready to jointly define the types of military means that would be banned from deployment in space and from testing. Although Shultz himself declared that the main goal of his Moscow visit was to discuss the fate of strategic offensive weapons, he arrived empty-handed or, we can say, with unchanged baggage, signaling that the administration in Washington is not willing to budge an inch from its space armament plans.

A year ago, in Reykjavik, the "Star Wars" plan blocked the way to an important agreement in principle concerning nuclear disarmament, and it is possible that this plan will again be the center of debate. Receiving Shultz, Mikhail Gorbachev reminded him of the missed opportunity in Reykjavik, and of the fact that, precisely now, at the extremely responsible stage of the negotiations, both sides should display maximal attention and mutual understanding. Only in this way can they avoid missing the opportunities again.

A time of sober evaluation follows the exchange of views in Moscow. The multilateral dialogue continues. New proposals for compromise are waiting for an answer, proposals that could lead to a continuation following the start.

Greek-Hungarian Transport Accord Concluded

NC311547 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 31 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Konstandinos Bandouvas, yesterday signed a transportation agreement in Hungary after holding talks with his Hungarian counterpart.

The agreement primarily concerns road and air transportation. It was agreed that licenses for Greek transportation trucks to cross Hungary will be increased from nine to seventeen thousand.

Certain flights have also been agreed upon between Athens and Budapest and will be conducted by the Hungarian airline Malev.

Special attention was paid in this case not to harm the interests of Olympic Airways, Greece's national carrier.

Bandouvas returned to Athens yesterday.

Kovacs Holds Talks in Paris on Visas

LD010325 Budapest MTI in English 2104 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Paris, October 30 (MTI)—On Friday Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, held talks at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. With Jacques Blot, European director general, they discussed the moves that can forward the expansion of Hungarian-French economic, technical and scientific, cultural and tourism cooperation.

The French party expressed readiness to examine the Hungarian demand on easing visa procedure on a constructive way. In the course of talks the parties reviewed topical international issues of disarmament and the Helsinki process, as well as prospects of talks in progress between Hungary and Common Market. Laszlo Kovacs met Gilbert Perrol, general secretary of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PRC Water Affairs Experts Pay Visit

AU031005 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Oct 87 p 3

[Interview with Xiao Shaoyang,a PRC water affairs expert, by correspondent Vodros, entitled: "They Studied Our Water Supplies—Technologies for Sale"—date and place not given]

[Excerpt] A four-member PRC delegation has been studying Hungarian techniques concerning water supplies and drainage for 2 weeks, since 16 October. Although the PRC experts responded to an invitation from the National Water Affairs Office, their attention did not extend to Hungary by chance. Xiao Shaoyong [name as published], a leading staff member of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, said that 12 percent of the Chinese population is supplied with running water. It is true, though, that this figure is better in 363 of China's large cities with populations over 100,000; here 87 percent of the population are supplied with running water. [passage omitted]

The leaders of the National Water Affairs Office and their Chinese partners have now signed a structural agreement on cooperation. Endre Juhasz, director of the office's main department of water supplies and drainage, said the following on the possibilities of cooperation: "We invited our Chinese colleagues in order to enable them to thoroughly scrutinize our achievements in water supplies. It is not a secret that we would like to appear on the Chinese market together with Hydroexport. It would be desirable to sell our method of handling polluted water as well as Hungarian-made pumps in this Far Eastern country, but beyond this, the possibilities of intellectual export are becoming apparent.

Horn, Austrian Counterpart Confer 30 Oct

AU030954 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 Oct 1987 p 3

[Text] Acting on an invitation from Gyula Horn, state secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Thomas Klestil, general secretary of the Austrian Foreign Ministry, held talks in Budapest on 30 October.

The Hungarian state secretary and his Austrian counterpart held an exchange of views, within the regular contacts between the two foreign ministries, on the current issues of the international situation, and in particular on the recent positive developments in Soviet-U.S relations and the favorable influence these developments have had on East-West relations. They reviewed the measures that are necessary to further develop Hungarian-Austrian relations.

The partners at the talks evaluated the state of the Vienna follow-up conference of the European security and cooperation process. They agreed that accelerating the formulation of the conference's concluding document is in the interests of both Hungary and Austria. General Secretary Thomas Klestil was also received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

MSZMP's Havasi Visits UK 27-30 Oct

LD311007 Budapest MTI in English 2202 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)—Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, visited Great Britain from October 27 to 30 on the invitation of the British Government.

Ferenc Havasi met Deputy Premier Lord Whitelaw, president of the Privy Council and the House of Lords. He held talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and Malcolm Rifkind, secretary of state for Scotland. He met David Mellor, Minister of foreign and Commonwealth affairs; Peter Lilley, economic state secretary of the Treasury; Lord Beaverbrook, spokesman of the Department of Commerce and Industry at the House of Lords; Hans Leisner, chief economic adviser of the government; and Anthony Loehnis, acting director of the Bank of England. He exchanged views with the Labour deputy John Smith, secretary of the treasury of the Shadow cabinet, on the issues of the development of East-West political and economic relations, and opportunities for advancing bilateral cooperation. They stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-British relations are developing gradually, and there are opportunities for further advancement. It was emphasized that the economic and political cooperation can contribute to strengthening bilateral relations, advancing international cooperation and building confidence.

In the course of his visit Ferenc Havasi held talks with distinguished personalities of British political, social and economic life, including the British-Hungarian parliamentary group and the London Chamber of Industry and Commerce. He was familiarized with the British experience of economic restructuring and visited the Clydebank industrial zone and the Shell Company in Scotland. Ferenc Havasi held a lecture at the Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Ferenc Havasi returned Friday evening.

Officials Leave for Moscow GOSR Celebration

Gaspar Departs

LD311749 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 31 (MTI)—Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, left for Moscow on Saturday at the invitation of

the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. Sandor Gaspar is to attend the celebrations to be held on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Hamori Departs

LD011715 Budapest MTI in English
1629 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)—Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, left for Moscow on Sunday at the invitation of the Leninist Komsomol. Csaba Hamori is to attend the celebrations to be held on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Apro Departs

LD302119 Budapest MTI in English
1503 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)—Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, left for the Soviet Union Friday. As guest of the Federation of the Soviet Friendship Societies, and the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, he is to attend the Moscow ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Lenard Pal Hails GOSR at Book Fair

LD030052 Budapest MTI in English
1702 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)—The 26th Political Book Days were opened Monday in Szazhalombatta. In his opening, Lenard Pal, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, appreciated the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and noted that the victory of the revolution brought about an irreversible transformation which has become a decisive factor in the fate of humanity. Socialism has a well-considered answer of strategic validity to the current major issues of humanity, and the Soviet Union consistently accepts the inheritance of the Great October Revolution, and the steadfast protection of peace, stressed the secretary of the Central Committee.

Discussing contemporary Hungarian reality he stressed that the accumulated tensions of the past years indicate that the difficulties have to be handled in a new way. This requires professional skill, political knowledge and culture, a brave way of thinking, the acceptance of conflicts, and firm and consistent action.

Among the books published for the political book days, the secretary of the Central Committee called attention to the volume containing the speeches and papers of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, published between 1956 and 1958, which promotes a more profound understanding of this historical period. Lenard Pal mentioned Mikhail Gorbachev's book "On the Transformation", which formulates several lessons. As reported earlier today, the preface was written by the author specifically for the Hungarian edition.

Marjai Addresses Hungary-USSR Amity Society

LD310037 Budapest MTI in English
1625 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)—The National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society held its session Friday in the parliament building, in the spirit of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In his speech Antal Apro, president of the society, recalled that in those first, difficult times, numerous Hungarians lined up behind the banner of the young Red Army. They were the first representatives of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The 70th anniversary of the October Revolution is celebrated at a time when humanity faces the problem of survival. This recognition has led and continues to lead the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state, when — seven decades after the victory of the October Revolution, and the peace decree issued in the first days of the victory — it continues the peace policy of Lenin, and does everything possible to eliminate nuclear threat, and avert the spectre of nuclear war.

Josef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, welcomed the participants on behalf of the government, then discussed the development, results and further plans of Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical and scientific cooperation. He noted: "Economic, technical and scientific cooperation is one of the most important and most dynamically developing elements of relations that connect the two countries, which have a determining importance in the development of the state of Hungarian national economy today, and which strengthen the international positions of Hungary. The Soviet Union is still our largest economic partner today, we realize one-third of our foreign trade with this friendly socialist country. The value of our goods turnover this year is expected to surpass 10,000 million roubles. Soviet energy carriers, raw and basic materials are still irreplaceable for the operation of our economy. Soviet engineering industry products, transportation means and consumption goods are indispensable for the supply of the population. The profile of Hungarian industry, its technical and scientific output capability are considerably determined by the industrial objects built with Soviet participation, the introduced technical knowledge and experiences. Hungary is among the most important foreign trade partners of the Soviet Union, and Hungarian buses, pharmaceuticals and plant protecting agents, various machines and installations, consumption goods, and food industry products are much in demand.

"In the current situation of Hungarian national economy, it is particularly important to further develop relations with our largest partner, and to utilize to the

greatest extent the opportunities arising from cooperation. A condition is to find new points of interest which can promote internal development." Jozsef Marjai said: The social and economic transformation process taking place in the Soviet Union makes the conditions of fulfilling our difficult tasks more favourable, as it also fundamentally influences the development of international political and economic relations.

Discussing the perspectives of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations, the deputy chairman of the Hungarian Government noted that cooperation conditions have become more exacting, which is favourable for both countries in the long-term. The direct relations which were established last year by 100 Hungarian and Soviet companies promote the exact fulfillment of obligations accepted in inter-state agreements, and the renewal of the product offer, the exploration of intellectual and financial reserves, and development of production cultures of the companies increasing their efficiency. new opportunities to extend economic and technical and scientific cooperation are offered by the direct relations established between Hungary and four Soviet republics in the fields of agriculture and food economy, and electronics.

Prior to the commemorative session, the National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (MSZBT) awarded decorations to outstanding activists of the movement. State decorations were awarded to 12 activists, the Golden Wreath Badge of the MSZBT was awarded to 115, and the Golden Wreath Plaque of the society to 27 collectives.

Present at the session were Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, and Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister. Also present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, Army General Fedot Krivda, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, and Army General Aleksey Demidov, commander of the Soviet southern army group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Csehak, Lukacs Attend Soviet Film Festival

LD030044 Budapest MTI in English
1830 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)—The festival of Soviet films opened Monday in Budapest, with the gala screening of Georgian director Tengiz Abuladze's film, "Penitence". Present at the premier were Judit Csehak, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Janos Lukacs, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Grosz Cited on Impact of Economic Reforms

PM301552 Paris L'HUMANITE in French
24 Oct 87 p 24

[Jean-Paul Pierot dispatch: "Conversation with Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz: Budapest's Reforms"]

[Text] The year 1988 promises to be a difficult one for the Hungarian population. On 1 January the stabilization plan adopted by deputies last month will have its first effect: The introduction of VAT will entail a rise of approximately 15 percent in living costs. Hungarians will also have to accustom themselves to paying income tax—something unprecedented in this socialist country's history. So anxiety reigns in the capital. Yesterday Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz gave an exclusive news conference for special correspondents of 10 newspapers of West European communist parties.

"The main obstacle is in our minds—both in my own and in those of all Hungarian, Karoly Grosz told us with regard to the economic reform difficulties. Over the past 40 years we have achieved successes, under our own conditions, which justify our present pride. At the same time, however, we have done many things that we could have avoided: We are one of the most heavily indebted countries in the world. [quote marks as published]

"In all socialist countries the have been false hopes stemming from the fact that following the liberation extensive development took place very rapidly. The reserves for this kind of development have been exhausted. However, the idea remains in people's minds that it is possible to continue at the same rate and under the same conditions as before. Even if all the conditions were favorable—which is inconceivable—it would take years to achieve. There will be a period of disillusionment because the successes will appear only slowly."

Asked about the relationship between Hungary's reforms and restructuring, the Hungarian prime minister said: "The socialist world as a whole has embarked on a stage in the search for a path to pursue. We began this search 20 years ago. The Soviets started later but that means nothing in the history of socialism: We can confidently say that it was at the same time as we engaged in this search. What is happening in the Soviet Union is creating better conditions for us. There is a habit of simplifying the issue by saying that the Soviets no longer regard us with suspicion, that they no longer consider us revisionists. However, this is not the point. The important thing is that the intellectual potential of a country of 10 million inhabitants is not the same as that of a country of over 200 million inhabitants. There is a habit of saying that people elsewhere have taken up what was regarded as the Hungarian system: This is untrue. People look at the Hungarian experience and take the elements that suit them. In many respects the Soviets are ahead of us—other countries too, such as China. We analyze the results not only of our own activity but also of others'."

With regard to Hungary's opening up to foreign capital through the establishment of joint companies in which the major share is owned by the foreign partner, Karoly Grosz said: "Joint companies will work within the framework of the Hungarian system; our laws will apply to those enterprises. Workers' conditions of employment are governed by our labor code. On the other hand we guarantee joint companies the right to free use of profits. As far as the balance between the two sides is concerned, it is true that we are not anxious to own the larger share."

Marothy Comments on Debate over 1988 Plan

LD030050 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text]Next year's plan of the Hungarian people's economy is still being prepared. Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Planning Office, has spoken about planning in Baranya County.

[Begin Marothy recording] Everyone knows that quite big economic tasks must be formulated in 1988. Well, this does not make the work of plan preparations easy. Nevertheless, I can say that basically its fundamental concept has come together; its proportions match to a great extent. We continue to work on the consistency of the creation of a balance and, in conjunction with this, we naturally continue to argue. We would like the plan for 1988 to reflect real life in its own system of relations so that we shall not have to deal with this separately from the beginning of the year and so that we can have time to deal with, trace, and appraise the productive processes themselves and encourage them in the direction (?required) by the plan. [end recording]

Daily Assesses Trends in Securities Market

AU030909 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Oct 87 p 5

[Article by Maria Lakatos: "The Bonds Market Is Filling Up"]

[Text] The turnover is growing uniformly, the prices are moderate, there are no lines—although we would like to say all this about quite a number of goods or shops, for the time being we can use these words to describe only the bonds market which is slowly progressing beyond the stage of the uncertainties of recent months. And customers are trying to decide not on what they should sell, but on what they should buy.

A year ago bonds worth only 9.5 billion forints were on the market, and the population bought somewhat more than 5.7 billion forints' worth of these securities, which then promised to be the best investment. Enterprises invested 2.8 billion forints in bonds. The first months of 1987 were marked by uncertainty. The number of sellers on the secondary market increased; many people wanted to get rid of the bonds, and fears of taxes on this market reduced the prices of the bonds.

The picture became clearer with the publication of more accurate information about the planned tax reform, and an unambiguous situation emerged. During the recent months everybody has understood that only the interest on the investments, and not the investment itself, will be taxed, and that this new regulation concerns only securities that will be issued from 1988. Calculations became easier when it was decided that tax on interest will be levied on savings accounts too; the two competing forms of saving will have an equal start next year. Consequently, the wave of sales has slowly abated, although considerably larger stocks of bonds have accumulated than earlier.

The uncertainty probably accelerated the decision of the 22 Hungarian financial institutions to facilitate the development of domestic trade in securities. In a statement made by the institutions in July this year, it became clear that they wanted to cooperate regularly and in an organized manner in order to expand and standardize the market, and coordinate the trade.

We asked Zsigmond Jarai, director of a main department at Budapest Bank Ltd. about developments since then.

Jarai said: We meet every 2 weeks and we completely agree on the need to cooperate. The securities market cannot function through small and isolated markets, but we face very many and totally new problems: For example, the manner in which sales should be announced; or the question of whether we should name the purchasing financial institution in cases of large interbank transactions; or the way we should vote on matters which concern all of us. It is very difficult to draw the borderline concerning information that interests us all and facilitates our activities, yet does not violate business secrecy.

Interbank sales have an increasingly higher, even though this fact was published less frequently. Financial institutions seldom buy from each other, but the few transactions they make move many hundreds of millions of forints. According to several estimates, the turnover of bank securities already exceeds an otherwise lively turnover of securities belonging to the people. During these several months, however, it has also become clear that the financial institutions should in any case establish a technical apparatus involving several people to collect data and prices and to organize the market. Otherwise we could hardly imagine that, over the long term, banks would get together every week to buy and sell securities between themselves, although next year they would like to make these meetings a regular event.

The organization of the market is also necessary because an unbelievable quantity of securities has been issued this year. Until the end of September 87, new bonds for the people worth 5.5 billion forints, and similar securities for enterprises worth 3.5 billion forints were issued. However, the wave of issuing new securities always

reaches its peak in the second half of the year. After evaluating their economic activity in the first 6 months of the year, the enterprises would like to obtain money before the end of the year. Consequently, there is no need to line up for bonds early in the morning, because several kinds are available at the same time. The buyers, however, are cautious, and fear of inflation is extremely great, although interest rates have already climbed even as high as 12 percent.

Although the turnover at the Budapest Bank Ltd. is considerably larger than last year's, there is still a stock of bonds worth 750 million forints in its safes, of which 250 million forints worth of bonds have remained over from the secondary market. But tax exemption is a powerful attraction, because these bonds are not affected by the personal income tax law since they were issued before 1 January 1988 and payment for them is guaranteed by the government.

The conditions of issuing new bonds will change in the coming year. If the preliminary ideas are implemented, the upper limit on interest rates will be eliminated in order to counterbalance the 20 percent tax, and bank guarantees will replace the discontinued government guarantees. (The Budapest Bank Ltd, for example, is interested in issuing only 100 percent guaranteed bonds next year that is, bonds with the safest bank guarantee.) All these measures, however, will make money-raising more expensive for enterprises.

On the other hand issuing bonds will depend on the number of enterprises that will be able to accept the payment of 15-18 percent gross interest and the availability of investments which will make such a rate of guaranteed profit. The business sector will not be cheaper for the banks, either, and they have to be prepared for periods when several hundred million forints will lie in accumulated bonds, perhaps for several months. Prices can also develop in an interesting manner, because in reality the bonds will pay less than the nominal interest to the bearer, and it is not known how the market will respond to this, for example on the secondary market. The price of every bond increases as the payment of interest on it draws nearer; but the guiding consideration now is the net, that is, the payable interest, which will be higher than the current interest. (Raising the interest rates is, of course, economically limited). Next year's 14-15 percent inflation will force the market to be more mobile anyhow. And it can easily happen that buyers will count on profits from the bonds' price rate, rather than from the interest.

Science-Technology Federation Sets Program

LD311552 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The Federation of Technological and Scientific Associations [MTESZ] held a session today. Gyorgy Toth reports:

To make Hungary's telephone situation acceptable, to create the technology for satellite reception of programs, to make the food economy self-supporting, to regain prestige for Hungarian products—such were the objectives submitted to the MTESZ membership today. It set a program for stopping air and water pollution and for evolving an environment-protecting life style.

Janos Lukacs, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, appreciated extremely highly the MTESZ membership's voluntary support for reducing the country's troubles. He spoke also about the tangible evaluation of this:

[Begin Lukacs recording] I would also like to say that, in accordance with our possibilities, we are also making efforts in the interest of improving the social recognition and the situation of this department and of encouraging its creative approach. As far as I know, and as far as we know, the government will in November deal with the issues, the tasks, of the material and moral appreciation of the technological intelligentsia. [end recording]

[Toth] With regard to the obstacles to the necessary changes, he noted:

[Begin Lukacs recording] While in this country, both here and elsewhere, the question of whether we want change is unanimously answered in the affirmative, we have an enormous number of problems along the path to change; we are afraid of it; in many cases we even oppost it to a degree, or we follow with great criticism everything that could lead to the changes. Now, logically changes do not occur merely through wishing. In my opinion, changes in the desired direction have to be virtually obtained by force through various measures, decisions. [end recording]

Lazar Visits Instrument Factory

LD302308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, party deputy general secretary, paid a 2-day visit to Szabolcs-Szatmar County. In Nyiregyhaza County, leaders briefed him and they then discussed the region's particular employment problems. The party deputy general secretary acquainted himself with life in Fehergyarmat and visited the local industrial instruments factory plant. Gyorgy Lazar ended his visit by hearing a report on the work of the Kossuth Producer Cooperative.

Presidential Council Approves Activities

LD302152 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI)—At its session Friday in Budapest, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic approved reports on the visit to Hungary of Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the

Republic of Zambia, from September 25-29, and on the visit of Queen Margrethe II of Denmark from October 8-11, on the invitations of Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council.

The Presidential Council stated that the visit of the president of the Republic of Zambia further strengthened relations between the two countries, and expressed our solidarity with the people of Zambia, their efforts aimed at improving their situation, and with the just fight of the African peoples which it carries out against the destabilization efforts of the South African apartheid system.

The visit of Queen Margrethe II was important and useful. The discussions held in a cordial atmosphere well serve the further development of relations between Hungary and Denmark, the more extensive exchange of experiences, and the cause of European cooperation and peace.

The Presidential Council framed a law decree on competitive bidding. The new regulations define the rules of competitive bidding, thus ensuring the conclusion of well-founded contracts, and the fairness of competition. Apart from certain exceptions, the effect of the new legal measure covers all competitive biddings related to contracts. This law decree is to come into force on January 1, 1988, tenders announced prior to it have to be carried out according to the former measures.

The Presidential Council brought [as received] a resolution on the decorations to be awarded on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

New Passport, Travel Regulations Discussed

LD301418 Budapest MTI in English
1950 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI)—At its Thursday session the legal, administrative and judicial committee of parliament discussed the bill on travelling abroad and passports. The new measures, agreed on by deputies, are planned to take effect on January 1st.

As Dr Ferenc Petrik, deputy minister of justice, said the new measures originate from the basic principle that the unalienable right of all Hungarian citizens to travel abroad can be restricted solely in the interest of the security of state, public order and the protection of the rights of others. The regulation currently being prepared is in accordance with the agreement document concerning with the civic and political rights adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, ratified by Hungary in 1976.

In his briefing Karoly Ladvanszky, deputy minister of the interior, emphasized that the new regulation reflects the political stand that Hungary is also an open country in tourism, and the demand of citizens to travel more freely and often is justified. He said that Hungarian citizens travelled abroad in 5,380,000 cases in 1984, 5,533,000 cases in 1985, and 6,279,000 cases in 1986, a trend that is expected to continue this year. Only 4 to 5 thousand applications for foreign travels are turned down annually.

The new regulation is aimed to reduce and lift bureaucratic restrictions. With the introduction of the envisaged measures the validity of the uniform private passport is to be 5 years, but may be prolonged. The owner of the passport is to be entitled for an undefined number of journeys and permission to leave the country will be abolished. Passports of citizens are to be valid for all countries of the world.

Instead of the current twenty, citizens can apply for passport at 135 places, at the competent district police stations. In line with the abolution of the several certifications attached to the application form earlier, the new form is to contain fewer questions. The handling of passports will be separated from that of the currency, the former belonging to the authorities, that latter to the bank.

U.S.-USSR Summit Offers 'New Hopes for 1988'

AU021216 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 p 9

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "A Summit of New Hopes"]

[Text] The announced Soviet-U.S. summit is more than just a meeting between the leaders of today's two largest powers; there have been meetings like this before. Gorbachev and Reagan have talked to each other before; twice even. The December summit will be of special, even historic, importance. For it will finalize the first accord ever on the elimination of two types of nuclear missiles—medium-range and operational-tactical, and will be an important step forward in talks on a major reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

Generally, the point is to reduce armaments and undertake concrete action in the most complex sphere of international and East-West relations, a sphere that directly involves every inhabitant of earth. This action is part of the mainstream of efforts to protect mankind against nuclear war, against death. As a result of it, the possibility—only a possibility for the time being—will emerge of reducing arms expenditures and employing the funds thus saved in order to satisfy man's needs and improve his living conditions.

These hopes and wishes are already supported by the first accord that has already been announced, and by the second accord that is taking shape. We realize that their fulfillment constitutes a long road, but what is important is that an important sector of this road has already been mapped out.

The announced Soviet-American summit is the result of many months of work by both sides. Without this common desire, nothing would have come to pass. But observing the events of the past few months, of the entire period since the Gorbachev-Reagan Geneva meeting, we have noticed the huge effort by the USSR and CPSU general secretary personally to gradually implement the bold disarmament program presented in January 1986 and then expounded by the 27th CPSU Congress. After all, there were moments when the door might have been slammed shut or the negotiations suspended. However, the stakes—the world's future—are too high, and that is why Soviet policy, with its flexibility and desire to take the other side's stance into maximum consideration, has removed successive setbacks and obstacles. With its deeds, the Soviet Union has shown the entire world what the new political thinking imposed by the needs of today is based on. The latest events confirm that such a way of thinking and such an approach are paving a wide road for themselves.

So we wait impatiently for the December summit—a summit of new hopes for 1988.

Hungary's Grosz Gives Press Conference

AU021459 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Oct 87 p 2

[Report signed '(G.L.)' on press conference given by Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz: "I Approach Polish Affairs With Emotion"—given in Warsaw; date not specified]

[Text]The press conference by the premier of the Hungarian People's Republic at the "Victoria" Hotel [in Warsaw] began with a statement. After expressing thanks for the warmth and hospitality accorded to the Hungarian delegation in Warsaw, Karoly Grosz said, among other things:

—"Our approach toward the international situation is completely convergent with the Polish position. The developing process of detente means that our governments want to play an energetic role in perpetuating peace. In accordance with the spirit of Helsinki, Hungary supports the Polish initiative known as the 'Jaruzelski plan.'

—"During our talks we devoted much time to an exchange of views about changes to the systems of economic management. The problems are similar. The most important one is finding an answer to the question of how to improve management efficiency. —"All my Hungarian colleagues were interested in the structural changes to central administrative bodies in Poland, because the Hungarian Government is facing a similar task.

—"Although economic cooperation is developing, it still possesses considerable reserves. Enterprises hold the greatest possibilities.

—"Both sides are satisfied with the results of scientific-technological cooperation so far.

—"What next in tourism? We have noted a considerable increase in tourist exchange with Poland in recent years. In 1986, Hungary was visited by 60 percent more Poles than in 1985. This trend continued during the first 9 months of this year; the increase was 18 percent. At the same time, 36 percent more Hungarians came to Poland than during the first 9 months of last year. We want Poles to feel comfortable in Hungary, but we will not help those who abuse our hospitality. Fortunately, this only applies to some travelers."

Next, Premier Grosz answered questions from Polish and Hungarian journalists. Our television was interested in the future of economic cooperation. *Nepszabadsag* wanted to know the position of Poland and Hungary vis-a-vis the future of CEMA. *Magyar Nemzet* asked about the conclusions for Hungary stemming from the restructuring of the system of Polish institutions.

Question from *Zycie*: I know this is not your first time in Poland. How do you see us? Can you see any changes?

Karoly Grosz: It is difficult to separate the somewhat official view from my private one. As a man, I approach Polish affairs with emotion. Apart from that, I respect the Polish people. Bonds of personal friendship join me to many Poles, of which I am proud.

Worthy of respect are the leadership's efforts aimed at stabilization and national accord. I have indeed been to Poland several times: to Katowice 1980, Katowice again in 1981, then Warsaw, after that Pomerania as a tourist, and now Warsaw again. One cannot fail to notice the huge effort and hard work. The troubles are great and the road still long, but I have no doubt as to the end result. I notice and admire the consistency with which the authorities have been acting since the 1980's. I trust that, with society's support, the objective will be reached. After all, the Polish people possess enormous experience and a rich knowledge of history, and even if there are forces that want to disrupt your efforts, the truth is bound to prevail. The results that have been achieved are to be congratulated.

Naval Ships To Visit Tallin 1-5 Nov

LD301105 Warsaw PAP in English 1832 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 29—A group of Polish Navy ships, headed by commander-in-chief of the Polish Navy, Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, will pay an official return visit of friendship to Tallin between November 1 and 5, according to TASS agency.

Soviet Ambassador Brovikov Interviewed

LD011210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1126 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Interview with Vladimir Brovikov, USSR ambassador in Poland, by correspondent Andrzej Najmrocki; time and place of interview not given; Brovikov remarks in Russian followed by Polish translation—recorded]

[Text] [Najmrocki] Polish readers often come across reports in the papers that some agreement or other has been signed, that some ceremony or other has taken place. The ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, Vladimir Brovikov took part in the signing of the agreement, in the ceremony. Comrade Ambassador, talking to you a year ago, we gave a series of examples of agreements signed between our countries. You, comrade, took part in their signing. Was it possible to foresee already at that time that they would be implemented so quickly?

[Brovikov] Firstly, I don't really share your optimism, as regards the speed of implementation of our agreements. Indeed, very many of them were signed last year, both during the visit by Comrade Messner to Moscow and the return visit by Comrade Ryzhkov to Warsaw: a whole series of agreements at top state and industrial branch level, which gave new impetus to cooperation in many areas, both in the production sphere and in science and technology. We note, therefore, positive changes in our cooperation. One can say, for example, that this cooperation is developing in particular in the sphere of direct contacts between enterprises and scientific research establishments. It is difficult to give an exact number, because life outstrips statistics, but according to our estimates, there are at present about 300 enterprises on both sides of the frontier which cooperate with each other directly. I would say, however, that this development is more of a quantitative and not qualitative nature, because only, (?if I remember correctly), 15 enterprises have concluded specific agreements about joint production, about deliveries of installations and materials, and so on. This is a small number. We have still a lot of work to do on the transition from quantitative to qualitative intensification of our cooperation. Of course, a great deal has been done regarding joint projects being undertaken by research institutes. As the Polish press has already reported, a joint prototype has been made of a small-tonnage truck with a 3 and 1/2 tonne capacity. We will be producing it. A prototype has been made of a color television with very modern parameters and I think that it will be on the assembly line in a year, a year and a half. Both Polish and Soviet viewers are waiting for it. I also hope that it will be exported to third markets.

As I recalled a year ago, I also took part in the signing of an agreement on cooperation by domestic trade enterprises. This agreement enables us to meet market requirements better, to supply people with sought-after goods. Simply, there are goods which we have a surplus of and which are deficit goods in Poland, and the other way round. There were many problems and difficulties in implementing this agreement. It was the first agreement of its type on our side; in a word, a novelty. We had never signed similar agreements with any other country and there was no experience. There was timidity both on the part of our Ministry of Internal Trade and on the part of the Polish Ministry. These fears are passing now. In the embassy too, we acted energetically to overcome the barriers in this sphere. (?so), by joint action, this matter got off the ground. There were exhibitions of goods in Minsk, Bialystok, Lublin, [names indistinct]. They showed the mutual possibilities and at the same time enabled specific contracts to be concluded between department stores and commercial organizations; and as a result, such contracts to the amount of r80 million have already been signed.

There is a particularly lively exchange between voivodships and districts along the frontier. These are the first swallows, but spring is beyond the mountains too. All this concerns our economic, commercial, and scientific-technical cooperation, but in the course of the year which has elapsed since our previous meeting, a very important event, in my opinion, has taken place. In April of this year in Moscow, Comrades Jaruzelski and Gorbachev signed a Soviet-Polish declaration on cooperation in the

sphere of ideology, science and culture. This is unique document. Our party has not signed a similar document to date with any fraternal party. The program is very rich. It envisages a considerable development of mutual links, contacts, and cooperation between party activists, activists in science, culture and art; and I think that its practical implementation, which has already begun, will bring benefits not just from the viewpoint of strengthening our friendship and cooperation, but also of enriching the whole sphere of spiritual life, of both Soviet and Polish society. [Najmrocki] I am very pleased that our conversation is not such a formal one. We are also talking about difficulties. I recall that a year ago we spoke about the vital need to break through the formal-legal and bureaucratic barriers in our cooperation. Much has been done in this field. Much as been done in the field of simplifying personal contacts, customs regulations—that is the most recent issue—and so on. We still have a lot to do in this field—as Boris Tolstykh recalled during his recent visit—in breaking through those barriers, because some directors of cooperating units on both sides of the frontier still have many inhibitions; they expect consultations: in a word, they look to the top. How can this psychological barrier in our contacts be broken?

[Brovikov] Yes, this question interests both Soviet and Polish citizens. In the year which has elapsed since our meeting, a great deal has indeed been done to simplify interpersonal contacts. I would mention here decisions which, in my view, will interest Polish listeners. Firstly, one used to be able to go to the Soviet Union only by family invitation. Since 1 January this year, an invitation from acquaintances, simply, also suffices. Whereas a Pole used to be able to stay only in the place to which he had received an invitation, now, without special agreement by the local authorities, he can move around the whole district, kray or republic. This also makes things easier. Frequency of visits: previously, not more than once a year; now, this limitation has been lifted completely. There can be as many visits as one wants. The time taken to prepare documents has been cut from 2 months to 1. One used to have to apply for a visa in the embassy; now it is enough to get a visa in the consular department and travel to the Soviet Union. This has had an undoubted influence on travel statistics: in 9 months of this year, more than 1 million Poles visited the Soviet Union, whereas there were about 600,000 last year. Similar rules have also been adopted by the Polish side. The formalities connected with Soviet citizens' travel to Poland have also been simplified.

And now, an answer to the second part of the question. There are barriers in our cooperation. As I've already said, direct contacts are very rich and will develop, both quantitatively and qualitatively. I would prefer to call the psychological barriers cognitive barriers. Simply, people have been given powers but they don't know how to use them. Now is the time to acquaint them with the new possibilities to lean cooperation at enterprise level. In our country, at a Politburo meeting, the problem of direct contacts was specially tackled. Recommendations were passed on to the responsible organizations interested in this subject. These activities are being continued. In the new year, we want to organize in the Soviet Union zonal [Strefowe] meetings of the directors of enterprises which have direct contacts. They will get much necessary information, to use the powers vested in them effectively. Besides this, in both Poland the Soviet Union, appropriate regulations are being drawn up, covering the entirety of legal norms governing the principles of our mutual cooperation.

[Najmrocki] Our conversation has been very specific. We have given many expamples of our cooperation. The closeness of both countries, better mutual acquaintance, easier personal contacts bring us closer. Hence, I think, there is such great interest in our country in the coming 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution, which we take to be not only a ceremonial occasion for the Soviet peoples, but we understand that you in the Soviet Union are greeting this special anniversary at a time when you are going back to the roots of the revolution, when you are looking for links with the present day in the revolution, to promote those concepts which are very well-known to Polish listeners, although the words are in Russian: perestroika, glasnost. I would like, on behalf of Polish listeners, to convey to you, comrade ambassador, warm wishes in connection with the coming anniversary.

[Brovikov] Thank you very much for those warm words to our country. This is indeed our greatest festival. I will be so bold as to add that this is our joint festival, because the fate of Poland is also linked with the revolution. Accepting your wishes, therefore, I would also like to give festive greetings to Polish listeners, to convey to them our feelings and wish further successes.

Danish Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit

Arrives 2 Nov

LD021110 Warsaw PAP in English 1026 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov, 2—Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen arrived on an official visit here today at the invitation from foreign minister of this country Marian Orzechowski.

Talks With Orzechowski

LD022345 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—Danish Foreign Affairs Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen arrived in Poland for a two-day official visit.

In the morning the foreign ministers of Poland and Denmark, Marian Orzechowski and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, held a meeting and next co-chaired two rounds of plenary talks during which the sides discussed the

state and prospects for bilateral relations. They agreed that there was a need and possibility to develop good-neighbourly relations and cooperation in all fields, economic and cultural in particular. The sides also discussed issues relating to cooperation between countries of the Baltic region.

The ministers also discussed the prospects for regulating relations between Poland and the European Economic Community through an agreement as well as the possibility of the CMEA and the EEC reaching an agreement in the form of a joint declaration.

Regarding international issues, the sides positively referred to the agreement on eliminating medium-range and battlefield missiles by the Soviet Union and the United States, perceiving it as the first important step on the road to disarmament. They also underscored the significance of the Soviet-American summit meeting. Minister Orzechowski presented the directions of the recent Polish initiative of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe.

Minister Ellemann-Jensen invited Minister Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Denmark. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The Danish guest paid a visit to Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski who briefed him on the tasks of Poland's supreme authority concerning the introduction of the second stage of economic reform and also put forward the most important aspects of the socio-political situation in Poland.

Malinowski pointed to the growing role of inter-parliamentary contacts for the improvement of international atmosphere, detente and development of bilateral relations. The Sejm speaker familiarized Ellemann-Jensen with the Sejm initiative to hold the meeting of parliamentary chairmen from CSCE countries in Warsaw and expressed hope that representatives of Folketing, the Danish parliament, would participate in it.

Minister Ellemann-Jensen shared the view of the Sejm speaker as to the necessity of broadening the relations between the Sejm and the Folketing in such fields as environmental protection and cooperation in the Baltic sea.

Also today, the Danish foreign minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In the evening, Minister Marian Orzechowski gave a dinner in honour of the Danish guest. Both ministers delivered toasts.

Gwiazda, Cuban Official Discuss Sugar

LD302223 Warsaw PAP in English 2244 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 29—Polish Minister of Foreign Economic Cooperation Wladyslaw Gwiazda today met with Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Vice President of the Council of State, Vice Premier of Cuba Pedro Mireta Prieto.

The two discussed some aspects of economic and trade relations between both countries with special regard to cooperation in the sugar industry.

Economic Cooperation Secretary Appointed

LD311756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] The chairman of the council of ministers, on the recommendation of the minister of foreign economic cooperation, has appointed Andrzej Wojcik to the post of secretary of state in that ministry.

PZPR's Glowczyk Addresses Amadora Rally

PM281232 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 22 Oct 87 p 23

[PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jan lowczyk 16 October speech in Amadora: "Party Has Shouldered Task of Country's Political and Economic Rebuilding"]

[Text] Respected comrades and dear friends,

I convey to you the best and most cordial greetings from the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and personally from its first secretary, Chairman of the Council of State of the PPR Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the best wishes of all members of our party, of Polish workers and peasants, and of our country's workers masses.

We thank you for your invitation. It has given us the opportunity to visit your beautiful city of Amadora and to meet with its inhabitants with PCP members.

Our parties are bound by particularly cordial relations. At our meetings we always talk openly and sincerely about our gains and difficulties. We recall and highly appreciate Portuguese Communists' stance and support for Poland and the PZPR consistently maintained at our most difficult moments. We are grateful for this.

Your party and its secretary general, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, enjoy great sympathy and esteem in Poland. Our two parties are bound by strong traditional ties of cooperation. We can say that this cooperation is exemplary.

I wish to assure you that we regard the PCP's consistent struggle for the defense of the workers masses' interests, for the country's democratization, for the consolidation

of the April Revolution's gains, and for the strengthening of your party's domestic and international position as a struggle worthy of admiration and respect. I would like to stress once again that they can always depend on our support and internationalist solidarity in this struggle.

Our two parties are struggling for social progress and democracy, for peace and socialism, under complex and different conditions. In this struggle we in Poland have already achieved considerable successes but we have also suffered several defeats. We discuss this openly.

Dear comrades,

Just 6 years ago my country—Poland—was on the brink of a precipice. The counterrevolutionary processes striking at socialism and Polish national interests were becoming increasingly evident. Our economy was on the brink of bankruptcy and our stores were empty. There was growing anxiety and uncertainty about the future.

Through the exceptional measures adopted we defended socialism with our own means. We created the conditions that made it possible to continue the process of socialist renewal in Poland.

In his speech at the 13 October 1984 friendship rally Comrade Alvaro Cunhal spoke about the hysterical campaign against Poland and the aggressive propaganda predicting the end of socialism in Poland. Your party, the PCP, believed that the Polish people and the PZPR would emerge victorious from these straits, and so they did.

Now 6 years have gone by and we have not lost this battle. Poland has ceased to be "a sick man of Europe." The attempts to impose an economic blockade and political isolation on our country have failed. Starting in 1983 we have succeeded in increasing our industrial and agricultural output and our national income every year. The downward trend in our workers' living standards has been stopped. Nobody feels threatened by unemployment. The situation is different. Many enterprises are seeking workers. Workers self-management bodies are active in all work places. They have legally guaranteed rights of direct participation in enterprise management. Starting in the enterprises, the trade union movement has been restored and now includes 6 million workers in state enterprises and cooperatives. The trade unions are the genuine representatives of the workers' professional interests and are independent of the administration.

We have many anxieties and many problems that have not yet been resolved, though we have recovered our strength and capacity for action. We are not satisfied with the normalization. We are tenaciously seeking a key to open up a qualitatively new phase in the development of socialism in our country. We pin great hopes on the bold economic reforms and new forms of socialist democracy. Political reforms are part of a major process of reconstruction that has embraced all the socialist countries. Socialism has proven in practice its historical superiority as a system of social justice. It has created major stimuli for surmounting lags in formerly very poor countries such as Poland. We must now accept the challenge and demonstrate the ability to compete with the highly developed countries in the sphere of labor productivity, know-how, and modern technology.

Last year saw our party's 10th congress. The congress approved a document of the utmost importance—a program—that defined the main guidelines for socialist building in Poland for a period of several years. The 10th congress program and resolutions defined the guidelines for socialist building in Poland through the improvement of economic methods and the development and enhancement of socialist democracy.

Last week, at the fifth PZPR Central Committee plenum, important decisions were taken on economic reforms and the functioning of the state. The final approval of these measures will take place in a national referendum to be held on 29 November.

By means of the economic reform we wish to achieve the following: first, to win over the workers to the raising and modernization of production in order to achieve high standards of quality; second, we want to halt the inflation process, to guarantee an economic balance, and to stabilize the national currency's purchasing power; and, third, we want to accelerate the structural transformations and ensure a high degree of involvement of modern technologies in the country's economic life.

We can say that the party has shouldered the task of the country's political and economic rebuilding and will create suitable conditions for its consistent performance. We realize that the attainment of these objectives cannot prevent the emergence of very different situations between different enterprises and different social groups. In our opinion this reform undoubtedly constitutes a major opportunity for the economy and socialism in Poland.

Dear friends,

Poland has been, and is still, an important factor for peace in Europe. We take an active part in talks on disarmament and peaceful cooperation on our continent and throughout the world. We are convinced that the "restructuring" in the Soviet Union provides a major stimulus for the international communist and workers movement. We advocate meetings and talks on our movement's problems among communists, no matter what country they are active in and whether they are building socialism or combating capitalism in their country.

We support the Soviet Union's consistent policy of peace. We welcome with esteem and great hope the preliminary agreement between the Soviet Union and

the United States on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles. We are well aware that this hoped-for elimination of these missiles is only the start of a long road of withdrawal from the brink of the precipice to which nuclear weapons have brought mankind.

Poland has on several occasions made proposals aimed at alleviating international tension in Europe. This year Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski put forward a plan for the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons and the creation of a climate of trust. This plan received the support of Europe's peace-loving and progressive forces and of communists and left-wing and democratic forces throughout the world.

Dear friends, people of Amadora,

I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the Polish working class and of the PZPR Central Committee.

We convey to you our wishes for the strengthening of the PCP—the vanguard in the struggle for social progress, for the victory of the ideals of socialism, and for the creation of new prospects for the development of your beautiful homeland, Portugal.

Long live the Portuguese people!

Long live the PCP!

Long live stronger fraternal and international ties between the PZPR and the PCP and between the Polish and Portuguese peoples!

Victory to peace, democracy, and socialism!

Economic Official Interviewed on Reform

PM021007 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 1 Oct 87 pp 1-2

[Interview with Dr Jerzy Malkowski, secretary of Council of Ministers Committee for the Implementation of Economic Reform, by KAR correspondent Agnieszka Suchecka; date, place not given; first paragraph is interviewer's introduction]

[Text]Several hundred typewritten pages, accompanied by a number of additional appendices. The sizable volume contains a list of concrete tasks and a timetable for their implementation. It is entitled "Program for the Implementation of the Second Stage of the Economic Reform." Our interlocutor tells us that the document has already been submitted for final approval and by the end of the first 10 days in October will be presented to the Sejm. I began the interview with Dr J. Malkowski with the following question:

[Suchecka] So now we know all the details of the second stage of the reform?

[Malkowski] Far from it. Individual tasks vary greatly regarding the degree to which they are ready to be implemented. Some have been worked out down to the last detail, and some are already being implemented, like the law on innovatory centers. But some projects have not yet progressed beyond the study, trial, or simulation stage. Full implementation of the principles of the second stage is not expected until the end of 1990, which does not, of course, mean that the work on perfecting the functioning of our economy will be completed by then. Reform is a continuous process. Life forever creates new problems to be solved.

[Suchecka] Which of the more important changes will be put into effect before the end of this year?

[Malkowski] First of all we are faced with the sensitive issue of reforming the so-called center. It is too early to talk about the details because, as I have already said, the Sejm has the last word on this matter. But we can talk about the idea behind the proposed changes. They are, broadly speaking, designed to adapt all the institutions of central state administration to the requirements of the reform which is taking place in our economy. The idea is not simply to make drastic reductions in the number of ministries—although, of course, this is also important. The whole point of the changes is that they are designed to functionalize—if I may use the word—our central administration bodies. It also means, for example, disengaging ministers from particular sectors and creating conditions in which these institutions can follow their own strategies—needless to say, through the application of appropriate economic instruments.

In addition, further decisions on the curtailing of various forms of rationing will come into effect before the end of this year, as will those on compulsory brokerage in the producer goods market.

During the next 3 years we will have to implement well over 100 different tasks. These could be grouped in three basic categories according to their target area.

[Suchecka] It would be useful if you could describe them briefly.

[Malkowski] The first group—extremely important from the viewpoint of society's needs—concerns the balancing of the economy through increased supply of various goods and services. I would say that the key tasks are those which we have provisionally dubbed the 'founding initiatives.'

[Suchecka] What are these?

[Malkowski] They propose completely different methods of extending the range of market goods on offer, methods that are new in our economic practice. To date, the emphasis has been on pressing the existing producers to make more and better goods. This trend is still valid. But it is becoming more and more urgently necessary to

increase the number of producers who manufacture goods for the market. It is a major problem, and unless we resolve it first it will be impossible to create conditions that will allow us to get rid of inefficient firms.

[Suchecka] Especially in our economic system, which, as we know, relies to a large extent on market monopoly.

[Malkowski] Exactly. Here it is worth mentioning that next year, after a lengthy preparatory procedure, a law on restricting monopoly practices will be brought in. Its effectiveness will depend precisely on whether conditions have been created for setting up new, competitive manufacturing and service enterprises. These may be either state-owned or private enterprises, cooperatives, or, finally, joint partnership companies. Needless to say, only efficient enterprises will be allowed to operate. And in this way we have arrived at the second group of tasks listed in the above-mentioned document.

[Suchecka] What are these?

[Malkowski] I am thinking of the questions of prices, costs, foreign currency exchange rates, and credit policies, that is, everything which economists in their jargon call the translating of parameters into concrete terms. The public, of course, is predominantly interested in all projects concerning price and wage movements. These issues, understandably, cause a lot of anxiety and apprehension.

[Suchecka] There is still no information as to the details of those projects, apart from the statement that prices must go up. The fact that these issues were left out of the 1988 Central Annual Plan assumptions submitted for public debate has given rise to much criticism, also from parliamentary deputies.

[Malkowski] Indeed, work is still continuing on these projects.

[Suchecka] Is it consistent with the so-called second option selected in the course of social consultation on the theses of the second stage of the economic reform?

[Malkowski] In principle, it is. However, alternative solutions are still being considered. Today we can already say that the approved operative principle will involve compensation for the increasing prices of goods and services from the so-called basic basket. Let me pre-empt your next question and tell you that both the composition of this basket and its cost have been updated. I should also like to add that an important objective of the forthcoming pricing operation is to put the very structure of prices in order.

Translating parameters into concrete terms is placed at only one remove from the next group of tasks, that is, rationalizing the management of the economic sector. The general public is right to see the causes of our economic misfortunes and all the difficulties in our day-to-day existence in the shortcomings and errors of our former methods. Innovations in this sphere consist mainly in departing from the practice of production planning, that is, laying down a schedule of who is to manufacture what, and how much, in favor of financial planning.

[Suchecka] With your inside knowledge of the behind-the-scenes aspect of the projected changes, how would you comment, in brief, on the significance of the document in question?

[Malkowski] I would say this: Implementation of its decisions must lead to a fundamental turning point in our economic practice and economic policy. I realize that this is a hackneyed expression, but I am using it deliberately. Because only decisive, determined, uncompromising actions can guarantee us the attainment of our objectives.

Needless to say, it will not be easy. Today no one can possibly pretend that the reform is not a fierce battle between conflicting interests. It disturbs many established structures and mechanisms and jeopardizes many interests bound up with those structures and mechanisms. However, a major proportion of our society is not embrangled in the old arrangements. And its support for the "new order" will decide about the success of the second stage of the reform.

Cypryniak Discusses Upcoming Referendum

AU021439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 87 p 7

[Anna Pawlowska report: "The Party Before the Referendum—Accord and Struggle"]

[Excerpts] We are to participate in the national discussion preceding the referendum as an element of the PRON forces, except that we realize that the questions addressed to the people are based on our program, on the policy worked out by the two recent party congresses. This is how we can define the general tenor of the discussion at the 28 October session of the Central Committee Internal Affairs and Party Activity Commission, which was chaired by Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The session's main topic was the party's preparations for the coming referendum. [passage omitted]

Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak, who presented the issue of the referendum to the session, stressed that the referendum will test the party's strength and skills in realizing the line of accord and struggle. Accord signifies readiness to engage in candid talks with anyone who wants to discuss the referendum questions, to ask for clarifications, and to advance reservations. All party members must be ready for such talks, he said. However, it would be naive to assume that the coming months will be a time of a "political truce" with our adversaries at home and abroad. On the contrary, we

have to assume that the coming month will be most certainly a period of aggravated political struggle, for which the party and all its members must be ready. It is common knowledge that for various reasons quite a number of our citizens continue to adopt the stance "I am not interested." That is why it is important to make these people realize that their "disinterestedness" is in fact "being interested" and will be interpreted by political adversaries as opposition against our reforms and not as a symptom of indifference. [passage omitted]

OPZZ on Hardships of Economic Reform

AU021550 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct-1 Nov 87 pp 1, 2

[Teresa Grabczynska and Mieczyslaw Wodzicki report: "The OPZZ Council in Session—Limits to Risks of Reform"]

[Excerpts] How to continue to reform the economy so the new economic mechanisms produce expected results and do not create major shortcomings in daily life? Is it possible to equitably spread the social results of the coming changes in the structure of prices and wages so as not to undermine the working people's interests and to protect family budgets against possible increases in living costs?

These two issues dominated the consultative meeting between the OPZZ Council and Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, vice premier and chairman of the planning commission. The meeting, which lasted several hours, was devoted to the program for carrying out the second stage of the economic reform and to proposals on the policy of prices and incomes. Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ, was in the chair.

This is a consultative meeting, he said to begin with, and an opportunity to ask questions, to air doubts, and to engage in discussions. We will do the same in production enterprises on 12 November. We will also hold a meeting with trade union aktivs from over 200 largest enterprises in the Polar plant in Wroclaw on 21 November. Richer in views and proposals from workers, at the 23 November session of the OPZZ Council we will define our position vis-a-vis the changes in the economy and price-income policy. We ask people to send us hints, letters, and observations. [passage omitted]

Replying to the questions and responding to doubts expressed by participants in the discussion during the session, Vice Premier Z. Sadowski said:

I wish protest the allegation that the government intends to intensify wrongs. Do you mean to say that, for example, increases in pensions and social benefits do not count? If our present efforts have still not resulted in the disappearance of the old pension scheme, the reason for this is that we are still being hindered by some difficulties. Remember that in the coming year the lowest wages and pensions will be revalued upwards. This is not much to write home about, but this increase is what we are capable of.

The discussion at this session has struck me as positive. We should candidly state our convictions because only candid discussions are meaningful.

We will not be able to introduce new wage systems before 1989, because the new collective labor contracts are not even experimentally operational. These contracts are to precede changes in the wage system. Certain measures must be preceded by thorough preparations, otherwise confusion will ensue.

Comrade Piwonski said that the present changes will greatly increase living costs, while wages will not increase to any extent. I wish to state quite clearly that increases in the cost of living will be compensated.

Many participants in the discussion spoke of tightening belts. Well, let me stress once again that we do not contemplate any decline in living standards. There is no reason to suppose that we do.

When people set out to protest, as one of the metallurgical workers said here, who will work to improve our living standards? This worker said that only trade unions take care of workers. I do not agree with his statement. As vice premier I take many measures to protect the working people's interests. You should make a note of this and you should trust in our good intentions.

We do not imitate anyone in reforming our economy, contrary to what some people have alleged here. We do follow certain Hungarian and Yugoslav experience in that we consult about our activities. Our Yugoslav comrades would like the situation in their country to be like the situation in ours. For one thing, their inflation amounts to about 100 percent.

Nor is it true that we do not take as a model the experience of other countries. Not so long ago we studied the character of the state-private enterprises in the GDR. We model ourselves on every meaningful activity.

Comrade Krzysztof Zalewski maintained that the 12-percent limit of wage increases had not worked and that it was a threat to the second stage of the economic reform. First, this limit has worked and we have noted a certain drop in wage increases. Second, this measure is not part of the second stage of the reform.

Our program is not an anonymous program as some people have alleged here. It was drawn up by the government, and we know for whose benefit it has to be accounted for when the time comes.

We continue to be accused of many things during discussions. These charges often result from the fact that people do not read published documents to the end. Those who have no idea what the program is are our most acid critics. They make it impossible for us to convince them.

Rajmund Moric said here that the first stage of the reform had failed, although trade unions had done nothing to hinder it. We must not say such things, because there would be today no second stage without the first. Living standards are assessed by the flow of goods to market places and not by the statistical data on wage increases.

Comrade Wasilow said he was afraid of the excessive privatization of life. The reform program is to ensure equal conditions for the performance of all sectors. This will be so with regard to the flow of production materials, which private producers often have to obtain "by hook or by crook," and with regard to payments. It is out of the question that payments for these producers should be much higher for the same amount of work. We must eliminate this serious irregularity.

We could strangle by administrative methods this disregard shown by the private sector, but we will not do this because what is dangerous to us is the shortages of goods and not the development of the small-scale economy.

The private sector is able to greatly stimulate services, retail trade, and the production of building materials. Does this threaten our socialist changes? It is precisely the absence of the guarantees of its permanence that makes the private sector so greedy for profits. Today we say: Launch economic activities, and let healthy competition decide who is better...

We want to abandon the system that encourages enterprises to multiply their costs, because costs decide with how much profit they are left in the end. As of 1988 the cost formula of prices will be changed, but this does not mean that we will cease controlling prices.

Comrade Maniecki asked:"Is it right that we began implementing the reform without waiting for the results of the referendum?" Should we then halt the changes in the central structures? The referendum is to determine the selection of our further road. That is we will announce changes in price-income policy only after the referendum, depending on what pace of changes our people choose.

Let me remind you that on 23 November the OPZZ Council will announce its position on the further reforms of the economy and on the proposed changes in price-income policy.

Many questions have been left unanswered, and two of them are most important, A. Miodowicz said at the end of the session. One is how far trade unions will actively commit themselves toward the reforms of the economy and the other is whether the shortcomings indicated here today are necessary and whether people agree with them.

Agriculture Minister Interview on Reform Aims
AU011801 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Oct 87 pp 1, 6

[PAP interview with Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food industries, by Franciszek Bobula: "Higher Efficiency—a Better Market"—date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Bobula] How, in very general terms, would one describe the basic principles of the second stage of the economic reform with respect to agriculture and the food economy, and the projected effects of these plans?

[Zieba] The basic goal of reform activity in agriculture and the food economy, just as in the national economy, is the attainment of a decidedly higher level of managerial efficiency and much higher productivity with regard to factors of production. This means promoting enterprising people and vigorous farms and enterprises that are receptive to scientific and technical progress, the application of learning, and the dissemination of effective methods of production. It also means creating conditions that will encourage enterprise and initiative, the introduction of new production technologies and techniques, and, as a result, a reduction in the growth of production costs and an increase in the supply of goods to the marketplace. What is of paramount importance in this respect is the expansion of small-scale foodstuff processing and foodstuff preservation in all sectors, the expansion of services, and increased supply and sales efficiency. Another matter of great importance is the rapid expansion of timber processing, especially with regard to state forests and the better use of ground cover.

The rate at which the goals of the reform are attained, this means, inter alia, the attainment of money-market equilibrium, is dependent on there being public support for the rate at which changes designed to produce the desired state of affairs are instituted. Deciding about these matters during the course of the referendum will create economically sound conditions for strengthening the profitability of agricultural production, a further increase in enterprise economic activity, the establishment, almost from scratch, of profitability in the agro-food industry, and an increase in the profitability of the forestry and timber processing industries by way of closely linking pay to performance, and thus, to the amount and quality of output.

So-called goal subsidies are an essential part of agricultural policy; they will be introduced to promote progress in biology and technology and to satisfy other needs stemming from the state's general social policy. A fundamental reduction in subsidies provided to the agro-food industry will lead to the elimination of inefficient

producers, whose costs are higher than is socially justified, and, at the same time, it will facilitate the expansion of dynamic units in all sectors. It will no longer be possible to "hide behind a subsidy," which was something that was largely demoralizing, rewarded the worst, and obscured a true picture of the value of people's work. Food must be valued, and I think that the reform will stop a lot of agricultural products from being wasted, including bread, which one so often sees lying about in city garbage cans. The agro-food industry will finally get rid of the undeserved stigma of being a loss-maker, and there will be end to those humiliating trips "with a request" for a subsidy.

The qualitatively new character of our economic and social relations will end central distribution of agricultural and foodstuff products and the central distribution of production inputs for agriculture. This ensures that in practice there will be equal and appropriate access to production inputs in line with a farm's purchasing power, which depends on managerial efficiency, the scale of production, and production conditions, irrespective of the sector to which a given farm belongs.

Decisions that encourage demonopolization do not mean the administrative dissolution of a monopoly but the creation of conditions for competition and enterprise, which will have an influence on the emergence of new partners in foodstuff sales and processing. There will also be a consolidation of solutions that have already contributed to greater output and increased efficiency in agriculture and the foodstuff industry, in, for example, the vegetable, fruit, egg, and poultry markets. The stable and long-term principles of joint PZPR and ZSL agricultural policy will be maintained.

[Bobula] In view of the current shortage of industrial factors of production for agricultural are these assumptions realistic?

[Zieba] What weighs on this question is a static point of view that stems from the experiences of the past, which were not the very best. The economic reform solutions that have been announced will contribute to an increase in supply. Thus, we are also counting on there being an increase in the supply of factors of production for agriculture. Current supply shortages have prevented use being made of some of the opportunities that exist for increasing agricultural output. However, someone may ask where we are going to find the raw materials for this increased production? There will be no godsend. We will have to earn them with exports and better use of what we have. We continue to waste a great deal. The main thing is that we employ energy-saving methods of production. For example, the replacing of outdated steam boilers in sugarmills will reduce the need for coal by about 100,000 tons. The use of heat-insulating screens in greenhouses will reduce consumption of heavy fuel oil by between 30 and 35 percent. One can cite countless other examples. The abandonment of central distribution and controls and greater freedom in setting prices for factors of production, which takes into account reducing costs above all, will ensure that producers display more interest in economic activity and will encourage more efficient work. [passage omitted]

Government Presidium on Economic Measures

LD031154 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda presided over the debates of the Government Presidium which met here today to familiarize itself with a report by the minister of internal market on the current market situation in Poland and measures taken with a view to supplying population in the autumn-winter period.

Later, the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report from the 43rd extraordinary meeting of the CMEA session held in Moscow between last October 13 and 14.

The session initiated the process of substantial restructuring of cooperation, the process of realization of practical endeavours for forming new economic mechanisms of integration which are tailored to the demands and conditions of the present day.

The consistent realization of actions approved by the session will give new impetus to the development of cooperation, socialist economic integration of CMEA member states. It will also prompt a dynamic development of Poland's economy and strengthen its position in the international forum, the presidium stressed.

Barcikowski Receives Ecumenical Group

LD030043 Warsaw PAP in English 1912 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 2—Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski met with the presidium of the Polish Ecumenical Council in the Belvedere Palace here today.

The meeting was attended by the superiors of: the Polish Methodist Church, the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the Polish Catholica Church, the Old Catholic Marianite Church in Poland, in Poland, the Evangelical Reformed Church in Poland, the Baptist Church in Poland, the United Evangelical Church in Poland and the president of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Poland.

The sides discussed questions linked to implementing the constitutional principles of relations between the state and churches and denominational unions. They said that in the light of the existing experiences questions of normative solutions in this area matured for being legally solved. Both sides set the direction of further work.

Secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Ciosek and head of the office for Religious Affairs Minister Wladyslaw Loranc also took part in the meeting.

Maritime Commission Chief's Address on Tasks

AU021230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 87 p 7

[Urszula Roznowska report: "Under New Conditions, New Speed"]

[Excerpts] The Maritime Commission evaluated the implementation of the state's policy for the second time and dealt with the period of 1986 and the first 6 months of this year. The commission's session, which was held in Warsaw on 28 October, was chaired by its chairman—Politburo Candidate Member Stanislaw Bejger—and was attended by Politburo Candidate Member Gabriela Rembisz and by Jan Kaminski, minister of Transportation, Navigation, and Communications. [passage omitted]

Numerous participants in the discussion at the session stressed that many correct resolutions on the maritime economy had not been fulfilled and listed bad institutional solutions that make it impossible for enterprises to use most of their profits for modernization, which would boost profits still further. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the discussion, S. Bejger thanked Adam Nowotnik, previous head of the Office of Maritime Economy, and his deputies and employees for their ability to solve many issues despite various shortcomings, the country's difficult economic situation, and the recession in world navigation. S. Bejger also discussed problems that affect the maritime economy and thereby the national economy, that await to be resolved, and that are products of the new times, new institutional solutions, and new pace of activities.

Leaders' Public Appearances 21-27 Oct

AU300909[Editorial Report] The Polish party organ *Trybuna Ludu* monitored from 22 to 28 October reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

The following leaders are reported as having attended the 23 and 24 October Sejm session in Warsaw: State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, Premier Zbigniew Messner, and Politburo members Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, and Marian Wozniak (24-25 Oct, pp 1-4).

Premier Zbigniew Messner gave annual Council of Ministers awards to outstanding Polish artists on 26 October. Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski also attended (27 Oct, p 3)

State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski received Martin Mora Diaz, Cuban ambassador to Poland, on 21 October (22 Oct, p 2) and Ryszard Karski, Polish ambassador to the FRG, on 24 October (26 Oct, p 2).

On 26 October, Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski visited the dairy cooperative in Lowicz in order to award it the Order of Labor First Class for its contribution to the development of the food processing industry (27 Oct, p 2) On 27 October he addressed a conference of chairmen of voivodship people's councils on the subject of preparations for the November referendum on the economic reform (28 Oct, p 4).

Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski received a delegation from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences headed by its pro-rector, A. Korolov, on 21 October (22 Oct, p 2)

Politburo member Jozef Czyrek attended the 16th plenum of the ZSL Supreme Committee on 21 October (22 Oct, p 2) On 23 October, he received a delegation from the Ethiopian Workers Party headed by Central Committee secretary Fassik Sidelil. (24-25 Oct, p 5). On 26 October, he visited the "Instal" industrial installations enterprise in Rzeszow in order to award it the Order of Labor First Class for its contribution to Polish industrial development (27 Oct, p 2).

On 21 October, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski presented annual foreign minister awards to Polish newspaper reporters for the quality of their work (22 Oct, p 7) and received Amissi Tangala, outgoing ambassador of Zaire (22 Oct, p 2). On 24 October, he received Ryszard Karski, Polish ambassador to the FRG (26 Oct, p 2) On 26 October he received outgoing FRG ambassador Franz Pfeffer (27 Oct, p 2).

BRIEFS

Political Talks With Portugal

Polish-Portuguese political consultations ended in Lisbon in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29 October. The Polish side was represented by Vice Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski and the Portuguese side by Ambassador Jose Pires Cutilero, general director for political and economic affairs. T. Olechowski also had talks with Antonio Medeiros Patricio, general secretary of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides reviewed all aspects of bilateral relations and their development prospects. [Text] *[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 87 p 6 AU]*

Ceausescu Cables CPC's Zhao Ziyang

AU022047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2001 GMT 2 Nov 87

["Congratulatory Telegram"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/11/1987—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, sent a telegram to Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, whereby he addresses the latter warmest congratulations on his election to that high office.

I wish to stress on this occasion too the fine relations of close friendship, militant solidarity and fruitful collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China, between the two peoples in policy, economy, technics and science and in other fields. I also express satisfaction for the close international collaboration in the struggle for peace safeguarding and disarmament, for the establishment of a new international economic order for a policy of broad collaboration with all world nations [sentence as received]

I believe that these friendly links and the many-sided collaboration and cooperation between our parties and countries will develop and strengthen in future too, to the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace, the telegram reads.

Ceausescu Speech to WFTU Session

AU021440 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 87 pp 1 and 3

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 30 October meeting with participants of the 40th session of the WFTU General Council in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: I am glad to meet with the participants of the WFTU General Council session and with trade union representatives from a number of important countries from all continents. I would like to extend to you, participants of the current WFTU General Council session warm greetings and best wishes for success in your entire activity.

We highly value the WFTU and, generally speaking, all trade unions, as the broadest organizations of the workers class, intellectuals, clerks, and the broad masses, who are playing a decisive role in the socioeconomic development of all states.

However, we would also like the workers class, the intellectuals, clerks, the broad masses, and the trade unions to play the same role in running and promoting the socioeconomic development of all countries, as an expression of true democracy, in which the workers class can play an ever more important part.

Your session takes place at a time when the international situation is particularly complex and difficult. I would like primarily to refer to the continuing of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, the policy of force and of brutal interference in the domestic affairs of others states, the violation of the national independence of nations, and the further worsening of the economic situation of the developing countries and of the world situation, in general; however, I would like to dwell on the particular worsening of the situation of developing countries, as a result of the imperialist policy promoted by the monopolies and of the policy of oppression and plunder practiced by the system of international financial capital at the expense of scores of nations.

I believe you are quite familiar with the existing social problems, with the worsening social and political crisis, with the problem of unemployment, and with the fact that scores of millions of young people are deprived of working and education conditions, while women from many countries, including those in the developed states, are deprived of their rights and earn lower incomes. Everybody knows about remuneration inequalities based on origin and color that are apparent even in the most developed capitalist countries, which claim to represent true democracy.

It is true that in the current serious international situation there are strong forces which advocate new development and a policy of peace and cooperation; the awareness of nations is expanding and the workers class and intelligentsia, hence the trade unions, too, are playing an ever more important role. However, I must say that we, here in Romania, believe that unfortunately there is a certain balance between the forces of war and peace in the world; hence, we must take steps to change this situation and ensure that the forces of peace and progress have a decisive say in the development of international life.

In Romania's opinion, the key issue now is to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to completely renounce nuclear weapons.

We believe that the most important problem today is to pool all efforts in the struggle for disarmament and peace. In this respect, the trade unions must play a decisive role in uniting the workers class, intellectuals, clerks, and all forces in favor of peace, life, and existence. We should do all we can to thoroughly eliminate nuclear weapons from the entire planet!

Romania hails and supports the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on signing a treaty this year on completely eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe and Asia, as a first step toward a total ban on nuclear weapons. If the WFTU and other world trade union organizations were to make nuclear disarmament their primary goal, we would welcome such an initiative, as it meets the interests of the workers class and of all people and nations in the world!

In this respect, we believe that a special situation has been created in Europe where, aside from medium- and shorter-range missiles, there are also the so-called tactical missiles. Certain countries are producing and declare that they will continue to produce nuclear weapons. The recent experience after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant showed that the uncontrolled release of nuclear energy, let alone a nuclear explosion, knows no borders and causes damage and casualties to all states and people, regardless of their social system or class affiliation. Workers, intellectuals, and capitalists are affected to the same extent. Nobody can escape the effects of nuclear explosions. We are all interested in doing our best to eliminate all nuclear weapons from Europe—I am talking about Europe because the strongest nuclear weapons are concentrated here.

Therefore, the signing of the USSR-U.S. agreement will mark a beginning, which should lead to greater efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons from all European states and throughout the world. There is and can be no problem more important than this!

We also speak out for radically reducing conventional weapons. We believe that the negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, with the participation of other states from Europe, must lead to a substantial reduction of weapons—by at least 20 percent as proposed by the Warsaw Pact meeting in Budapest. This should not be the maximum limit, but rather the minimum! We consider up to a 50-percent reduction of these armaments as a more reasonable target, which would obviously be in the interest of Europe and of the whole world.

We must do all we can to proceed to radically reduce military spending for armaments, which this year have exceeded the figure of one trillion dollars. A mere 20-percent reduction of these expenditures would annually release 200 billion dollars that could be used by each country for solving many serious domestic social problems and for aiding the developing countries. Therefore, we believe that steps should be taken—and we have asked the Romanian trade unions to act along these lines—to ensure that the Romanian trade unions give priority to the issue of reducing military expenditures, also in cooperation with WFTU-affiliated trade unions and with other trade union federations and individual trade unions throughout the world.

We firmly speak out for solving the problems of underdevelopment. One can no longer tolerate the current state of affairs, with about two-thirds of the world living in misery and underdevelopment. One must find an overall solution to these problems, including the problem of the debt of the developing countries; one should aim for new international relations and a new world economic order, which can facilitate the faster progress of the developing countries, while also ensuring the stability and the balanced and harmonious development of the world economy.

The problem of the harmonious and balanced development of the world economy is a key element of raising the living standard of nations, creating jobs, and ensuring better living conditions for the workers class everywhere.

It is true that the worst conditions can be found in the developing countries. However, one cannot overlook the fact that, in the developed capitalist countries, there are more than 30 million unemployed, that scores of millions of young people are jobless, and that housing, education, and health problems have not been appropriately solved—on the contrary, they have worsened. On top of all this, social expenditures have been cut back in many of these developed capitalist states, while military expenses have continued and continue to go up!

I am talking about all this in my capacity as a long-standing trade unionist of more than 55 years. I know that the trade unions have always strived to defend the interests of the broad masses, the interests of the workers class.

Of course, many changes have occurred in the world, including in the structure of the workers class. The role of the intelligentsia has greatly increased and a dialectical unity has been achieved between workers and intellectuals, which together make up a strong social class that ensures the overall development of society. It is therefore necessary to pay greater attention to the vital problems of working people everywhere.

Trade unions should assume a greater responsibility in the whole international life. In the current international circumstances, we believe that the trade unions can and should do more to defend the vital interests of the working people and should tackle the problems of peace and disarmament, resolve the problems of underdevelopment, ensure a democratic development, and promote new relations among states, based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and mutual advantage.

In this respect, Romania firmly advocates and broadly develops relations with all states, regardless of the social system. We believe that, regardless of their social system, the states and nations must pool their efforts to ensure a new and democratic development of mankind, on the basis of the aforementioned principles.

We must unite all socialist forces—the workers, intellectuals, clerks, peasantry, and all social categories and classes—which are equally interested in a policy of socioeconomic development, progress, peace, and cooperation in the world!

Let us unite all forces—regardless of political conviction or religious faith—and jointly act along the same line, because the nuclear weapon is not choosy and does not distinguish between people according to any given criteria. In case of a nuclear war, we will all become victims of the nuclear weapons, and mankind itself will disappear.

That is why we believe in a new approach to the problems of the international struggle for peace, for socioeconomic development, for the democratic development of all peoples, and for the freedom and independence of all mankind and each nation.

In this respect, I would like to wish the WFTU to further strengthen the unity of all trade unions and to broadly develop relations with other international trade union federations and with trade unions throughout the world, because only by creating a strong front of trade unions from everywhere with a common approach to basic problems, will we be able to ensure the triumph of peace, disarmament, and reason, secure the right of each nation to free and independent development, in accordance with its wishes, and promote the well-being and happiness of all people! (Prolonged applause)

Thank you for your attention. I am glad that you held your session in Romania, and I wish the WFTU full success in its efforts to unite all working people and all trade unions, as a prerequisite for overall progress, peace, and well-being. (Loud and prolonged applause)

Ceausescu Receives Hungarian TU Chief Gaspar

AU301937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/10/1987—On October 30, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Gaspar Sandor, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HWSP, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade unions, who participated in the 40th session of the WFTU General Council under way in Bucharest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and a friendly message on behalf of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HWSP, and of the party's leadership.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed a warm salute and best wishes to Janos Kadar, to the HWSP leadership.

During the interview, aspects were approached of the development of the Romanian-Hungarian relations. The common wish was expressed to act, by joint efforts, for strengthening friendly ties and developing broad collaboration between the RCP and the HSWP, between Romania and Hungary, especially in the economic and technical-scientific fields, as well as in other domains of activity.

Dinca, Andrei Recieve Italian Delegation

AU021829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/11/1987—November 2, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, and Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister, received successively a delegation of the Italian company Ansaldo, headed by Clavarino Giobatta, president of the company. They approached problems referring to the possibilities to expand the relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romanian enterprises and the Italian firm.

Attending was Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Pacoste Delivers Report at GNA Session

AU022058 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Oct 87 p 2

["Report on the Draft Bill on the Conservation, Preservation, and Development of Forests and Their Rational and Economic Exploitation and on Maintaining an Ecological Balance" presented by Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, to the sixth session of the ninth legislature of the Grand National Assembly, on 30 October in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, much esteemed comrade deputies and guests: Empowered by the government, with great honor and responsibility I report to this legal forum on the major ideas that are the basis for initiating the draft bill submitted for discussions and endorsement; I also report on the contents of this draft bill.

From the beginning, I would like to stress, with great veneration and gratitude, the historical merit and the outstanding importance of the ideas that initiated and set the foundation for all the plans and programs covering the homeland's socioeconomic development, ideas belonging to our much esteemed and beloved leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the brilliant founder of the modern Romania, a prominent personality of our times, and a tireless fighter for the fulfillment of mankind's great ideals of disarmament, development, and peace.

With the deepest feelings of responsibility, with boundless love for our homeland and for our people, with consistent care for the harmonious development of all branches of our national economy and for the proper use of our country's resources, with exceptional clearsightedness, and with profound scientific vision, the beloved leader of our party and state again noted the need and the opportune time to take particular, forceful, and efficient measures to ensure the conservation and continuous development of the forest stock and ensure a continuous increase of the role of forests in the overall framework of the national economy, in maintaining and preserving the ecological balance, and in continuously improving the working and living conditions of our people.

With high regard and gratitude, I would like to emphasize the important contribution made by the much esteemed and distinguished Comrade Elena Ceausescu, an outstanding politician and statesman, and a scientist of world

renown, whose precious guidance has outlined our future tasks in scientific forest research and in secondary- and high-level vocational training, so that the measures which are submitted for debate and endorsement should be efficiently implemented in forestry production.

At this time of new and great historical transformations and of great achievements in all fields of activity, achievements which are brilliantly inscribed in Romania's golden age, that is named by all of us with great honor and patriotic pride and is known in the international arena as the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," we think with profound emotion and boundless gratitude of your outstanding activity, of your tireless work, and of the struggle you waged with revolutionary elan and with infinite love for the Romanian people; we think of all the activity you placed in the service of the continuous development of our socialist homeland, of industry, agriculture, and of the other branches of the national economy. While we submit this important draft bill to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] for debate, we recall with emotion the mobilizing words you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, addressed to us many years ago during a conference on forestry issues. Then you said: "We want better forests for our socialist and communist society, thus enabling people to live—at least, as they used to live—in fresh air and a healthy climate. In the future, those who have forests will have gold."

Esteemed comrade deputies and guests, I report to the GNA that the draft bill, in its current form was drafted under the direct guidance of the party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and it is the outcome of the recording in legal texts and, on this basis, of the implementation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's frequent, highly significant instructions and recommendations on raising the Romanian forestry to new levels of quality, progress, and development.

Forests and forest vegetation in general—the existence of which has been closely connected with our nation's own life throughout its long and troubled history—through their multiple functions in environmental protection and production, play a particularly important role in our economy, all the more so since almost one-third of the country's land stock is forest, the majority of which is in hilly and mountain regions, with some in the plains. Forest conservation, protection, tending, and development is an issue of national interest and a conscious patriotic, responsible, and urgent duty of all citizens of our country, all the more so since the area of mature forest that supplies the annual quantity of timber for industrial purposes and for local needs has dropped below the normal limit, because of the exaggerated cutting carried out in the past.

The forests that have been planted in the past 40 years on more than 2.5 million hectares are still young and require decades to reach the optimal felling age. At the same time, we also took into consideration that our land still has enough extremely degraded areas, subsiding soil, precipices, and ravines that are unsuitable for agriculture, which through afforestation can be improved and reintroduced into the economic stream.

All these and some shortfalls that occurred in failing to follow the recommendations and guidance of the party leadership and in failing to fully implement the provisions of the "National Program for Preserving and Developing the Forest Stock Over 1976-2010"—endorsed by law—lead to the conclusion that the legal framework to protecting forests should be extended as a decisive factor in maintaining an ecological balance, which is fully in accordance with the party program on continuously improving living conditions, developing industry and agriculture, and ensuring the better management and proper use of forests; these are major targets which find their solutions in the contents of the draft bill we are discussing here.

The draft bill includes—in a superior and unitary concept—clear norms on conserving, protecting, tending, and exploiting forests by maintaining the integrity of the forest stock. Therefore, firm measures are stipulated to limit the tree felling level in forests, to halt any tree felling for a period of 10 years in the major mature forestry products in 14 counties in the Danube Plains and Dobrogea—counties with a lower, 4 and 9 percent, afforestation level—and to reduce the volume of annual timber by 2.5 million cubic meters, particularly in Buzau, Prahova, Vaslui, and Vrances Counties. Likewise, firm measures have been established to proceed to the afforestation of all bare and unregenerated areas of the forest stock and improve—by plantation—and properly use the strongly eroded areas, precipices, and ravines, in accordance with the uniform program to increase afforestation in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan period, recently endorsed by the Political Executive Committee. There is a great need for all these measures in order to improve the unfavorable climatic factors that have been manifested with some regularity in various parts of the country. We aim to have forests with an appropriate structure by ensuring the optimal percentage of various species and the optimal density of trees per hectare in all forests in the country, in accordance with scientifically approved norms, by highly promoting valuable native species, such as oak, breech, lime, maple, and fir trees.

Great attention has been paid to increasing the contribution of scientific forestry research to developing forestry activity and particularly to turning out wood species that are more resistant to drought and other damaging factors, and to increasing the proportion of forests in some areas which have a less favorable climate.

The draft bill includes appropriate provisions to ensure greater participation by the working people and all the population in the afforestation work and in the activity of tending and protecting forests; thus, the people's share in supporting and consolidating the group of measures that ensure better management of the forest stock will be increased. In connection with all these things, the bill

includes the required norms necessary to ensure the better health of the forests and to punish infringements and offences against forests.

I report to the GNA that the provisions in the draft bill ensure the proper timber yields reguired by the national economy by increasing forest protection. This again confirms the decisive contribution made by our much esteemed and beloved party secretary and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to creating a superior ethic attitude toward the need to improve the environment, which in this respect also places our country among the few countries in the world which have put themselves forward and have fulfilled such a noble mission—all the more so, since forests are in danger of disappearing over large areas in the world because of excessive tree felling and the difficult struggle against the negative effects of acid rain and of other polluting factors in general.

Please, permit me, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, to once again extend to you our gratitude and heartfelt thanks for your new and decisive initiative, and I assure you that we will spare no efforts in fulfilling in an exemplary way all the tasks incumbent upon us, thus responding to your great trust with new deeds.

Within this framework of the broad and consistent care of the party leadership for the future and the prosperity of the Romanian people, and firmly convinced that the new legal regulation will make a significant contribution to implementing of the tasks set out by our party and state in the field of forestry and to ensuring increasingly better living conditions for all the citizens in the country, I request you to allow me to submit the draft bill for debate to the GNA, and I ask the comrade deputies to endorse it in the form in which it has been submitted.

Leaders' Public Appearances 24-31 Oct

AU011512 [Editorial Report] Romanian media from 25-31 October report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 24 October, President Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, attends opening of new subway section in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1641 GMT 24 Oct); begins official talks with Burmese President U San Yu (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1408 GMT 24 Oct); and chairs State Council meeting. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 24 Oct)

On 26 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu receives Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1247 GMT 26 Oct); and ends official talks with Burmese President U San Yu. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct)

On 27 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu receives Soviet trade union chairman, S.A. Shalayev. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 27 Oct)

On 28 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomes SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker on arrival (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 28 Oct); gives latter award on 75th birthday (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 Oct); begins official talks with Honecker (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2014 GMT 28 Oct); and exchanges toasts with Honecker at dinner. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 28 Oct)

On 29 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu accompanies Erich Honecker on a tour of Bucharest residential areas and a machine-building unit (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 29 Oct); addresses a Romanian-GDR friendship rally (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1532 GMT 29 Oct); concludes official talks with Honecker (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 29 Oct); and sees off Erich Honecker. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1345 GMT 29 Oct)

On 30 October, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife attend opening of Grand National Assembly Session. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0814 GMT 30 Oct; and Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Oct); Ceausescu chairs Political Executive Committee meeting (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2028 GMT 30 Oct); receives WFTU delegation (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1603 GMT 30 Oct); receives Egyptian ambassador (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1602 GMT 30 Oct); departing Turkish ambassador (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 30 Oct); Hungarian trade union chief, Gaspar (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 30 Oct); Sri Lanka CP chief Silva (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 30 Oct); and meets with U.S. delegation. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 30 Oct)

On 24 October, Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei receives Canadian economic delegation (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1356 GMT 24 Oct); meets Hungary's minister of foreign trade, Peter Veress. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 24 Oct); and receives Afghan trade minister Jalalar. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1549 GMT 26 Oct)

On 29 October, Miu Dobrescu, chairman of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, opens 40th session of WFTU in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1707 GMT 29 Oct)

On 26 October, Tudor Postelnicu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, attends oath taking festivity at Ministry of Interior. (Bucharest *Scinteia* in Romanian 27 Oct p 3)

Sundic Comments on Superpower Summit

LD312324 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The subject of our foreign political commentary today is the latest in Soviet-U.S. relations. As we know, the leaders of the two superpowers, Reagan and Gorbachev, will meet on 7 December in Washington when they will most likely sign an agreement on the withdrawal of shorter- and medium-range missiles from Europe. Here is a commentary on this from Milika Sundic:

The two superpowers have finally agreed that Gorbachev and Reagan are to meet for the third time on 7 December in Washington. On that occasion, there is no longer any doubt that an agreement will also be signed on the removal of shorter- and medium-range missiles from Europe, the Asiatic part of the USSR, and the territory of Alaska. It can also be expected that an important dialogue will commence on the reduction and limitation of strategic nuclear arms and on other current international problems such as the crisis in the Middle East and the situation in the Arabian-Persian Gulf.

The date of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, let us remember, was not agreed on during the recent Shultz visit to Moscow. According to U.S. sources, Gorbachev told Shultz on that occasion that he would not go to Washington just to sign an agreement with Reagan on the missiles, that is if no progress was achieved with regard to the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and if, on the other hand, the provisions of the 1972 ABM Treaty were not tightened up, since Moscow sees this as a counterweight to Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, Star Wars.

Reagan and Gorbachev met for the first time in November 1985 and afterward in Reykjavik, a year ago. The first meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev was held at a time when relations between the two superpowers were very tense and, as it later transpired, it made a significance contribution to reducing the gulf of mistrust between Moscow and Washington. The meeting in Reykjavik, moreover, almost resulted in everything that is expected of the forthcoming meeting in Washington. At the time the leaders of the two superpowers were on the threshold of an agreement on the removal of missiles, although this did not come about because Gorbachev could not accept the transfer of the arms race to space, that is Reagan's Star Wars. However, despite all this, Reykjavik has remained the basis for all subsequent talks conducted in Geneva, which has finally led to complete coordination of stances on the missiles agreement and on the fixing of a date for the third meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

The missiles agreement and the agreement that Reagan and Gorbachev should meet for a third time, in Washington, are the result of the efforts of both countries and their desire to promote mutual relations and reduce the lack of trust which has hindered relations since the end of World War II. True, it has to be said that this is only a beginning in the direction of better mutual understanding. Seen from the military point of view, the agreement on the removal of shorter- and medium-range missiles would not significantly contribute to the reduction of tension between the two powers if no further step is taken in the direction of disarmament. In our view, this is the time to begin working more seriously on this because good Soviet-U.S. relations based on the principles of equal security and noninterference in the affairs of third countries can make an important contribution to an improvement in the general climate in the world and the extinguishing of military hotspots which are threatening to cast the world into the abyss of a major new war.

All in all, the progress in Soviet-U.S. relations and the agreement that Gorbachev and Reagan are to meet in the first week of December deserve to be welcomed as an important step in the direction of lasting and stable peace in the world.

Economic Cooperation Talks Held in Libya

AU011936 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The ninth session of the Yugoslav-Libyan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical cooperation has opened in Tripoli. The delegations are led by Andrej Ocvirk, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary of economy and trade of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. They will discuss economic cooperation and possibilities for its further promotion.

Press Conference on Romanian Power Use Held

LD311204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 30 (TANJUG)—In spite of warnings from Yugoslavia, Romania is depleting of water the storage lake of the joint hydro-electric power plant Derdap 1 by generating three times more electricity that it is entitled to under their agreement, Yugoslav electric power industry manager Radenko Nikolic told a press conference here today.

Over the past two weeks, the Romanian electric power industry generated 40 million kWh of electricity above the agreed limit, by using water from the Djerdap Lake. To alleviate the extremely critical situation, the Yugoslav section of Djerdap 1 now has to work at half the capacity allowed under the agreement, Nikolic said.

He warned that, due to the Romanian emptying of the lake, the level of the Danube near Kostolac was today below the critical point, threatening to put out of operation the thermo-electric power plants [words indistinct].

The Yugoslav electric power industry and government bodies will again take urgent steps with responsible Romanian bodies, because other thermo-electric power plants in that part of Yugoslavia besides Kostolac could go out of operation if the Romanian side continues this unauthorised emptying of the storage lake.

The 2050-mW hydro-electric power plant Djerdap 1, built jointly by Yugoslavia and Romania in 1972, can produce 11.5 billion kWh annually.

General Mirkovic Leaves for Visit to Poland

LD021142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1009 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—Lieutenant Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the SFRY Armed Forces, and a military delegation of our country, left today for an official and friendly visit to the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Poland.

During his visit General Mirkovic will have talks with his host, General Jozef Uzycki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, on inter-Army cooperation between the two friendly and socialist countries. General Mirkovic and members of the delegation will also visit units and institutions of the Polish Armed Forces.

At Batajnica airport the military delegation was seen off by Lieutenant Colonel Generals Konrad Konlsek, Savo Drljevic, and Alojz Vesic, and by Major General Zvonimir Jurjevic. Krzysztof Kostyrko, charge d'affaires of the Polish Embassy in the SFRY, and Colonel Karol Kwiatkowski, the Polish military, Navy, and air attache to the SFRY, were also there to see them off.

Hasani, Others See Off Krunic to Moscow

LD311619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2107 GMT

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—An SFRY delegation led by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left this evening by train for Moscow to attend the celebration for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The delegation includes Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; Bozidar Matic, member of the FEC; and also Milan Veres, ambassador of the SFRY in Moscow, who will join the delegation in the capital of the USSR.

As expected, a meeting will be held of communist and working parties during the celebration in Moscow which will be attended by delegations to the anniversary celebration. The representatives of the SFRY will also be present for this occasion.

At Belgrade's main railroad station the delegation was seen off by Sinan Hasani, member of the SFRY Presidency; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee presidium; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other officials. Viktor Maltsev, ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia, was also present with members of the Embassy.

FEC Delegates Raise Questions on Waldheim

AU021855 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 87 p 5

[B. Matic and B. Kaljevic report on the SFRY Assembly delegates' question time at the FEC session on 1 October: "Who Is Behind Vidoje Zarkovic?"]

[Excerpt] Dissatisfied with the answer of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs regarding the question on Kurt Waldheim's past, Viktorija Potocnik asked two additional questions: "When was Kurt Waldheim taken off the list of war criminals in our country and what were the reasons for doing that; and did Yugoslav experts and appropriate organs know about the reasons which Simon Wiesenthal cited in his latest report on Waldheim's participation in operations in the Balkans?"

Since, according to the regulations and the Constitution, he did not have the right to question the SFRY Presidency, Husein Hodzic asked the president of the SFRY Assembly to answer the following question: "Could the president of the SFRY Assembly explain whether Vidoje Zarkovic's statement made at the recent conference of the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army regarding the need for the resignation of the federal secretary for finance, the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and the director general of the Social Accounting Service in connection with the Agrokomerc affair is also the view of the SFRY Presidency and the top officials of this assembly, and whether all conditions have been satisfied for the swift replacement and dismissal of all responsible federal officials who contributed to this affair through their failure to perform their work duties and tasks, and through their unprofessional pursuit of duty, rather than the leading man of these three institutions? [passage omitted]

Novi Sad Students End Protest

AU021532 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The protest by more than 2,000 Novi Sad University students held in the Vojvodina sports and business center in Novi Sad ended with a proposal by the Executive Council of the Self-Managing Interest Community for the Standard of Living of Students that the price of food in student cafeterias be changed back and that food vouchers be introduced. The assembly of this self-managing interest community will make a decision on it tomorrow. Other student demands will be discussed at the university later.

Labor Officials Fired; Position Abuse Cited

LD011346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Bar, 1 Nov (TANJUG)—The workers' council of the Montenegrokomerc Basic Organization of Associated Labor has relieved of duties its previous director, Vlastimiv Novovic, and his deputy, Milko Jovic, who have recently been expelled from the LC by the municipal committee because of the abuse of their official position and the violation of self-managing and human relations. The Montenegrokomerc Workers' Council has appointed Slavko Cukovic as acting director.

Vidic Denies Exercising 'Personal Power'

AU011826 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24-25 Oct 87 p 7

["After the Session of the Presidium of the Reserve Officers Federation of Serbia: Dobrivoje Vidic's Statement: To Single Out and Accuse Makes No Sense"]

[Excerpts] Since our press reported today that the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Reserve Officers Federation of Serbia, at its session on 22 October, adopted Mirko Djokic's proposal that Dobrivoje Vidic and Tihomir Vlaskalic, former presidents of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia and of the Presidium of the LC of Serbia respectively, be called to account and the procedure to strip them of their ranks be initiated in the Court of Honor, because without the support of these two men, as Djokic said, neither Nimani, nor Bakali, nor Deva could do what they did, I make the following declaration:

As president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia I was at the head of this constitutional organ as a collective body from May 1978 to May 1982, and did not exercise, nor was able to, any personal power either in the SR of Serbia as a whole nor in the socialist autonomous provinces. I adhered to the constitutional powers in the work of this body and shared responsibility for its work with other members of this body. [passage omitted]

During our term of office, neither the Assembly of the SR of Serbia, nor the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, nor the Congresses of the LC of Serbia and of the LCY that were held at the time or since that time, made any essential remarks about our work or about my personal work in that period. [passage omitted]

In fact, there exist much public and internal evidence about my work in the spirit of program aims and policy of the LCY and the SFRY in general and as regards our struggle against separatism in Kosovo and against great-Albanian policy in general.

I consider that discussion about the responsibility of officials is necessary regardless of hierarchy, but considering my 50 years of work in the LCY, I am appalled at the attempt at my human, political, and moral liquidation, as perpetrated by Mirko Djokic in the said manner.

LCY's Setinc on Causes of Kosovo Problems

LD021223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—Former Kosovo leaders bear responsibility for the events in Kosovo because they pursued a policy which made the counterrevolution possible. In conditions of backwardness they gave priority to big national aspirations, they erected grand buildings and monuments while the economy was falling behind, unemployment grew, and poverty was becoming increasingly obvious. There arose justified dissatisfaction but it did not turn against those who pursued this kind of policy but against Yugoslavia. I see this as the biggest responsibility of the then leaders: they pursued an unrealistic policy and they left the bills to be paid by others.

This was said by Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an exclusive interview with Mirko Galic, chief and responsible editor of *Danas*.

In Setinc's view Fadilj Hodza, as the top leader, is jointly responsible for everything that manifested itself in the province including the counterrevolution. He held that kind of office. However, he himself with some of his actions and views fed the developments which led to the present situation. Was he aware where that was leading to or did he think that he was doing the right thing? I do not know. However, I do know that in politics the important thing is not what one wishes or thinks, but what consequences one is leaving behind.

Setinc expressed the view that the present leadership in the province must be admitted to have displayed great courage—6 years after the event—in launching a thorough political battle for responsibility. I see this as the leadership's chance to rid itself of the burdens of the past, for which it is not responsible, and to begin to sort out the situation more resolutely and without a compromise, and do so as the leadership of Kosovo, that is to say as the leadership of both Albanians and Serbs and of all other nations and nationalities living there.

I think that we should make it possible for the present Kosovo leadership to become involved in the problems arising from the present situation without harking back to old issues which have already been overcome. This leadership has gone into action in an honest way; it must be given support to get on because, if we do not succeed with this action either, I do not know what the next step can be. I am afraid of what that may be...[TANJUG ellipses]

Mamula Addresses Human Relations Conference

AU302145 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Any possible form of undermining human relations in military units and institutions should be considered a direct assault on the moral-political unity of our Army and its moral-political integrity. We are quoting Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The federal secretary said this at a conference on human relations in the Yugoslav People's Army.

There is and cannot be any place in the Army for any kind of group-forming, head-counting, and divisions—and especially not those based on nationality. The Yugoslav course must be followed everywhere and on every occasion, and the general Yugoslav image of the our Army personnel and our Armed Forces in general must be developed, it was pointed out at the conference.

Lieutenant General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff, also took part in the work of the conference.

Rijeka Official Resigns Over Agrokomerc

LD301205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Summary] Rijeka, 29 Oct (TANJUG)—Zdravko Sarson, president of the Rijeka Municipal Assembly, today handed in his resignation for "principled reasons," in order to contribute his efforts toward resolving the situation caused by the Agrokomerc affair.

The delegates of the assembly accepted his resignation. The resignations of President Bozidar Hlaca and Secretary Nikola Mrkic of the Rijeka LC Municipal Committee, and of Branko Jercinovic, director of Brodokomerc and member of the LCY Central Committee, have also been received.

Ljubicic Attends Serbian Presidency Session

LD311227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—The Serbian Presidency examined at today's expanded session, chaired by Ivan Stambolic, the current security situation in the republic, dwelling in particular on the security and political situation in Kosovo. Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, also took part in the session's work.

Examining these issues, the Presidency was reported to have noted that the security situation in the republic was complex and difficult, with a tendency of further exacerbation. A long-lasting economic crisis, a decline in the living standard, the exacerbation of intranational relations and the activity of nationalists, insufficient resolve, the violation of laws, and the inefficiency of organs and organizations to resolve economic and social problems cause among the working people and citizens increasing dissatisfaction and lack of trust in the organs of power and the system. We are faced with the phenomenon of increasingly strong expressions of dissatisfaction by workers in economy and social activities, not only with their financial situation, but also with the general state of affairs in society and inefficiency of authorized organs in resolving open problems of the socioeconomic and political life. [passage omitted]

In keeping with the stands and conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session and the sixth session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, as well as the latest decisions and measures of the SFRY Presidency and other federal organs, the Presidency adopted specific conclusions establishing the tasks of specific organs in the republic for the realization of these stands and decisions.

Kosovo To Dismiss Incompetent Cadres

LD022346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Pristina, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—All municipal LC committees in Kosovo will have until the end of the week to assess the capability of cadres in the municipal leadership, on the basis of which concrete measures will be taken to dismiss before the end of their terms those people who are incapable of carrying out the tasks passed down by the ninth session of the LCY CC. Ideopolitical measures will be applied to long-standing municipal cadres who have made mistakes in office and now are inciting sectarianism, or posing as a "higher authority or shadow authority."

These are only some of the significant concrete measures agreed on today at a meeting with representatives of the Kosovo municipal LC committees; they must be implemented immediately, without hesitation or opportunism.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee Presidium, called particular attention to these obligations. He insisted that, through the action of the LC, SAWP, and Federation of the Socialist Youth, responsibility and alertness should be strengthened without delay in order to prevent any kind of intranational excesses and to eliminate attacks on the dignity and integrity of the individual, primarily in connection with members of other nationalities.

Azem Vlasi said that in some cases in the province individuals known to have taken nationalistic positions and to be instigators and organizers of gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins were malevolently cursing and accusing prominent Kosovo cadres. He demanded that ideopolitical measure be taken against such people. [passage omitted]

Slovene LC Presidium Discusses Kosovo

LD030108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—In discussions and actions connected with the situation in Kosovo and in undertaking action to overcome the difficult political and economic situation in that province, we must take as our starting point the realistic situation, the problems, and results achieved. The rights, duties, and responsibility of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Republic of Serbia and the other parts of Yugoslavia should be respected in order to avoid divisions, confusion of responsibilities, or other misunderstandings. This was stated at today's session of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium in connection with a discussion on the program of action for the implementation of the conclusions of the Ninth Session of the Yugoslav LC Central Committee in Slovenia. Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, stressed that political action must insure conditions for the implementation of the Yugoslav program on Kosovo, which is soon to be adopted by the SFRY Assembly.

Kucan believes that the creation of "political conditions" implies that a clear position is held by all socialist forces, not just the LC, in connection with the national issue and its democratic solution, in order to prevent the escalation of nationalism both in Kosovo and in other parts of Yugoslavia. Kucan stressed that the wider involvement of the public, the institutions of the system, and factors of socialist consciousness are essential within the framework of the Socialist Alliance in order for the problem to be understood as a common one, and this means a Slovene problem, as well, upon which the fate of the Yugoslav community depends. According to Kucan, trust in the leadership, the institutions, and the people of Kosovo must be strengthened, and they must have mandate and duty of responsibility for the position and destiny of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo, and they must speak in the name of all those who live in that province. [passage omitted]

It was stressed several times that common duties toward Kosovo should be taken as a starting point, together with an explicit insistence on the clearly defined interest and responsibility of that province in participating in this in the most direct way, through the most rational and planned utilization of its own resources and reliance on its own capabilities.

The Slovene economy has already implemented 26 programs in Kosovo in recent years, through the pooling of labor and resources, which guarantee jobs for 3,000 people. Work on 26 new programs, which should create another 7,200 jobs, is underway.

It was emphasized that in both Slovenia and Kosovo, more should be done to establish economic cooperation on the basis of earnings, to overcome the unfavorable economic structure in Kosovo, and to enable specialist assistance to be extended more directly, together with the training of various types of cadres in Kosovo. Up to now, only the first specific steps have been made in this connection. Some difficulties were pointed out, which create possibilities for the investment of resources from the Slovenian economy which evidently are not defined sufficiently clearly.

Also mentioned was the need to implement a more specific program for the development of small businesses, crafts, and various forms of handicrafts, and for fuller preventive health care and education, and so on. The need for the more rapid introduction of bilingualism in Kosovo also was stressed, as well as the need for the more systematic learning of the Albanian language in other parts of Yugoslavia, particularly in those parts that have business, cultural, and other links with Albanians in Kosovo.

BORBA Decries Media 'Distortion of Facts'

AU022013 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 87 pp 1, 3

[Dragan Radevic report: "One Should Not Be Afraid of Differentiation"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Oct—The 2-day Eighth Plenum of the LC of Serbia Central Committee received great publicity in Belgrade among the LC members and the working people and citizens. The plenum defended and enhanced the unity in the LC. [passage omitted]

Having stressed in his introductory speech that the economic situation in Belgrade is grave, Slobodan Jovanovic said that it is "simply impossible and that it would be completely wrong to behave as if nothing had happened." [passage omitted]

According to Jovanovic, those who have been acting from nationalist positions for some time and who have done enough to worsen intranational relations, not only in Serbia (let us only mention the memorandum as an example) but also in Slovenia (*Nova Revija*), have used numerous tricks. Now, apparently, they regret that relations have reached the present state and advocate tolerance and understanding. They will probably do the same in the case of Kosovo. The Communists in Serbia and Belgrade have neither understanding nor tolerance for nationalism, whether it is expressed in small or large quantities in the media, or through anti-Albanian feelings, or by throwing stones at shop windows.

Perhaps the best illustration of this are the long sessions held at Belgrade television, in *Borba*, and the already customary sessions in *Politika*. We will need great efforts and a lot of time to solve this situation of divisions, blockades, and even disorientations which have been brought from outside in an obviously systematic, deliberate way. In this way, Jovanovic said, one can explain why *Nin*, one of the most respected magazines, has,

without precedent, attacked the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, despite the fact the party organization does exist within the paper's organization. The LC cannot tolerate this and this cannot go without people being called to face up to responsibilities. [passage omitted]

Bozidar Bogdanovic spoke only about the media and stressed that the contradiction between the media's growing reputation and the declining sense of responsibility is obvious. Some journalists who are communists are under the illusion that, as free marksmen they are not obliged to follow the principle of democratic centralism. This leads from obstructions in the newspapers to factionalism in the political sense. Ideological confusion and the lack of unity exert a strong influence on the media, and this is also felt in newspapers' editorial boards. Some newspapers such as *Politika* and *Politika Ekspres*, in which communist centers are strong, have managed to oppose these influences. But some other newspapers, which are in fact not newspapers, have shown very weak resistance. *Svet, Intervju,* and *Duga* waver from issue to issue.

However, at the center of our attention, Bogdanovic said, should be those newspapers which "could, but do not want to." This primarily refers to *Nin*, a magazine that has a great tradition and has greatly contributed to an overall development of politics in Serbia and beyond. I do not know why journalists think that a journalist-communist is not obliged to consistently follow the principles of democratic centralism and that he can behave as a free marksman. This is in fact happening in *Nin*. But *Nin* is not the only newspaper. For example, after the events concerning *Student* and the reaction of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, we had a flood of texts which in a direct or indirect way opposed the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and subsequently turned into a political harangue.

The worst thing is that all this happened here in Belgrade, in *Novosti* 8, following the statement made by the *Politika* party secretary which was used in some newspapers outside Belgrade, especially in Zagreb, in such a way that one half-truth was treated as a fact on which the political assessment of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia decision was based. Belgrade Television made a move not worthy of its communists when it carried a commentary by Jelena Lovric who in an unacceptable way, branded the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia as a Stalinist. We need further explanation of this, but if the explanation is not forthcoming, the responsibility will be inevitable. As far as media reporting outside Belgrade is concerned, there would not be anything wrong if somebody, for instance, in *Vjesnik, Oslobodjenje,* or *Nova Makedonija*, had different views. But recently we have seen the distortion of facts, manipulations, untruths, methods of reporting which even the bourgeois press would not tolerate, and insults and scorn for the top party organ of Serbia in which, unfortunately, *Danas* and on occasions *Vjesnik* were the most notable. Or, for instance, *Slobodna Dalmacija* wrote that at the plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia one of its members was hissed at and reported, not unintentionally, that it was a general who, as the author of the report said, was called a "corrupt person" and a "traitor." Nothing of the kind had happened—Bogdanovic said. The article, signed Lj. Lovric, was immediately taken by *Danas* which praised *Slobodna Dalmacija.*

Or *Vjesnik*'s report on the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP regarding the dismissal of Ivan Stojanovic which mentions neither the documents adopted nor those proposed. The greatest space was devoted to Radoje Stefanovic who did not adhere to the agenda and who spoke about *Politika.* This is why, Bogdanovic added, this Presidium ought to establish firmer contact with the Presidium of the Zagreb LC City Committee and discuss these problems more openly. [passage omitted]

LCY's Lolic Criticizes Kosovo Reportage

LD021414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—The latest events in connection with this extremely irritating statement by Fadilj Hodza during a luncheon for reserve officers remind us again of the need for an in-depth evaluation of every editorial step concerning intranational relations in Kosovo. This was said today at the session of the Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Hodza's speech gave rise to justified indignation and dismay by our public at large, said Lolic, but in extensive reports in a section of our press on protest meetings of women in Kosovo clear dissociation has sometimes been lacking with issues which really were unacceptable. A measure of regionalization of the press was again clearly expressed: while some widely opened their pages to reports on these protests and meetings, some gave only a few lines to them.

Satellite Television Council Meets 29 Oct

LD301355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 29 Oct 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 29 (TANJUG)—The introduction of satellite broadcasting opens new possibilities for cooperation among the nonaligned countries' radio and television stations in exchanging information and programmes, it was stressed at the meeting of the Yugoslav Council for Satellite Television today.

The first talks on cooperation between the nonaligned countries in this field could start as early as December at the third conference of the Broadcasting Organizations of the Nonaligned Countries (BONAC) on Cyprus, the members of the council, attached to the Yugoslav Ministry for Information, said.

Radio and television stations in the nonaligned countries have been cooperating for ten years now on programme exchanges and the struggle for the equal position of the developing countries in the world information order. The initiative for this cooperation was launched by Yugoslavia, which organized the first Bonac conference in Sarajevo in 1977 and hosted the first nonaligned countries' television festival.

Yugoslavia will soon start receiving some foreign programmes via satellite, as already some 70,000 television owners have secured cable connections, according to data of the Yugoslav manufacturers of equipment for satellite reception.

Due to the great interest shown in Yugoslavia for foreign programmes, the number of satellite connections will grow rapidly.

The Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Organizations (JRT) plans to rent a channel next year and to launch its own broadcasting satellite in 1995.

JRT, which gathers all the television centers in the country, also plans to offer some more attractive domestic programmes to foreign companies which have orbital transmitters.

JRT cooperates with broadcasting centers in 140 countries and is connected to Eurovision and Intervision.

The association is also a member of regional broadcasting organizations in Africa (URTNA), Asia (ABU) and the Arab countries (ASBU).

Last year, eight Yugoslav television centers prepared 13,300 hours of programmes, of which 8,500 minutes were sold to foriegn companies.

At the same time, Yugoslav viewers were able to watch over 7,000 hours of foreign television programmes.

Western Macedonia Holding Defense Exercises

LD010735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Skopje, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—In the 12 municipalities of western Macedonia the final actions are taking place today and tomorrow in the large-scale sociopolitical and mobilization activity, "All in Defense and Protection'87". Under the motto "Preparation for Defense—the Guarantee of Peaceful and Creative Work," the working people and citizens in this part of Macedonia are testing their defense capability in case of war, and the common theme of the closing activities is resistance in temporarily occupied territory.

In addition to testing their defense capability, the inhabitants of western Macedonia will, over these 2 days, also carry out work in the territory on defense needs, on improving individual defense solutions designed for the most serious war conditions, and carry out large-scale road improvements and afforestation of bare mountainous terrain. Lectures and educational films have been organized for the participants in this year's final actions.